

The Pennsylvania State  
University Libraries  
Microfilm Collection

Microfilm



**START**



**MICROFILMED 1998**

**Penn State University  
Libraries**

**University Park, PA 16802-1805**

**USAIN STATE AND  
LOCAL LITERATURE  
PRESERVATION PROJECT:  
PENNSYLVANIA**

**Pattee Library**

**Funded by the**

**NATIONAL ENDOWMENT  
FOR THE HUMANITIES**

**Reproductions may not be made  
without permission from**

**The Pennsylvania State University Libraries**

**Pennsylvania  
Agricultural  
Literature on  
Microfilm**

# **COPYRIGHT STATEMENT**

**The copyright law of the United States - Title 17, United States Code - concerns the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material.**

**Under certain conditions specified in the law, libraries and archives are authorized to furnish a photocopy or other reproduction. One of these specified conditions is that the photocopy or other reproduction is not to be "used for any purpose other than private study, scholarship, or research." If a user makes a request for, or later uses, a photocopy or reproduction for purposes in excess of "fair use," that user may be liable for copyright infringement.**

**This institution reserves the right to refuse to accept a copy order if, in its judgement, fulfillment of the order would involve violation of the copyright law.**



# **Master Negative Storage Number**

**PSt SNPaAg144**

## **CONTENTS OF REEL 144**

- 1) Blooded stock on the farm, vol. 4, no. 4, 10  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.1**
- 2) Blooded stock on the farm, vol. 5, no.1-3, 7-12  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.2**
- 3) Blooded stock on the farm, vol. 6, no. 1-11  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.3**
- 4) Blooded stock on the farm, vol. 7, no. 1-13  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.4**



## **CONTENTS OF REEL 144 (CONTINUED)**

- 5) Blooded stock on the farm, vol. 9, no. 1-10  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.5**
- 6) Blooded stock, vol. 9, no. 11-12  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.6**
- 7) Blooded stock, vol. 10  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.7**
- 8) Blooded stock, vol. 11, no. 1, 4, 6-12  
MNS# PSt SNP aAg144.8**

**Blooded stock on the farm**

**Missing:**

**Volume 4, no. 1-3, 5-9**

**Volume 5, no. 4-6**

**Volume 8**

**Blooded stock**

**Missing:**

**Volume 11, no. 2-3, 5**



**Title: Blooded stock on the farm, vol. 4, no. 4, 10**

**Place of Publication: Oxford, Pa.**

**Copyright Date: June 1899 & December 1899**

**Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPAG144.1**

<2120089> \* \*OCLC\* Form:serial 2 Input:HHS Edit:FMD  
 008 ENT: 980821 TYP: d DT1: 198u DT2: 1903 FRE: m LAN: eng  
 035 (OCoLC)39719932  
 037 PSt SNP aAg0144.1-144.5 \$bPreservation Office, The Pennsylvania State  
 University, Pattee Library, University Park, PA 16802-1805  
 090 20 Microfilm D344 reel 144.1-144.5 \$cmc+(service copy, print master,  
 archival master)  
 \$s+U4V4X1899+U4V10X1899+U5V1X1900-U5V3X1900+U5V7X1900-U9V10X1903  
 245 00 Blooded stock on the farm  
 260 Oxford, Pa. \$bC.E. Morrison \$c-1903.  
 300 v. \$bill. \$c30-32 cm.  
 362 0 -Vol. 9, no. 10 (Dec. 1903)  
 500 Description based on: Vol. 4, no. 4 (June 1899); title from caption  
 500 Some pages misnumbered.  
 515 Many issues misnumbered.  
 533 Microfilm \$mv.4,no.4 (1899),v.4,no.10 (1899),v.5,no.1 (1900)-v.5,no.3  
 (1900),v.5,no.7 (1900)-v.9,no.10 (1903) \$bUniversity Park, Pa. :  
 \$cPennsylvania State University \$d1998. \$e1 microfilm reel ; 35 mm.  
 \$f(USAIN state and local literature preservation project. Pennsylvania)  
 \$f(Pennsylvania agricultural literature on microfilm).  
 590 Archival master stored at National Agricultural Library, Beltsville, MD  
 : print master stored at remote facility  
 590 This item is temporarily out of the library during the filming process.  
 If you wish to be notified when it returns, please fill out a Personal  
 Reserve slip. The slips are available in the Rare Books Room, in the  
 Microforms Room, and at the Circulation Desk  
 650 0 Livestock \$xBreeding \$xPeriodicals.  
 650 0 Cattle \$xBreeding \$xPeriodicals.  
 650 0 Agriculture \$xPeriodicals.  
 785 00 \$tBlooded stock  
 830 0 USAIN state and local literature preservation project. \$pPennsylvania.  
 830 0 Pennsylvania agricultural literature on microfilm.

**FILMED WHOLE OR IN  
PART FROM A COPY  
BORROWED FROM:**

**National Agricultural  
Library**

Microfilmed By:

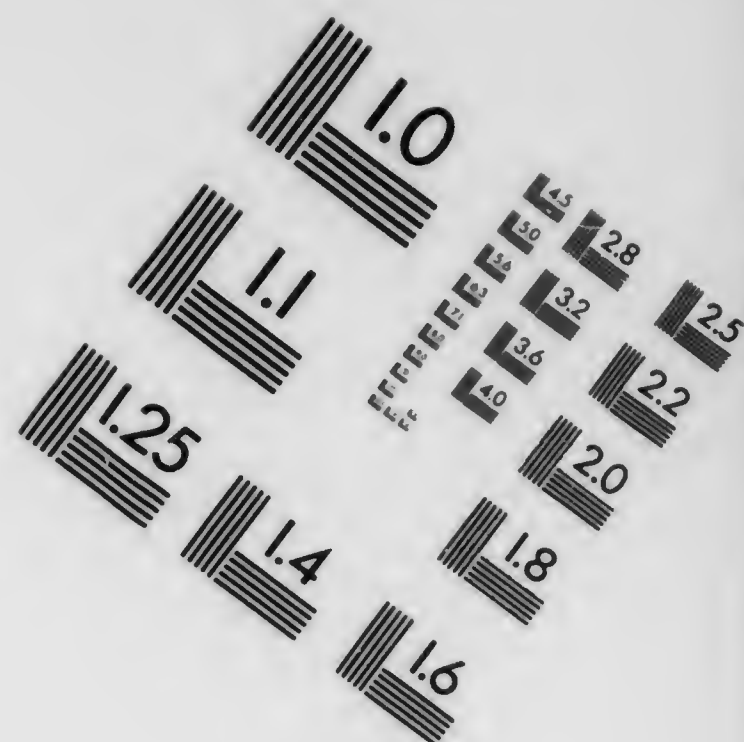
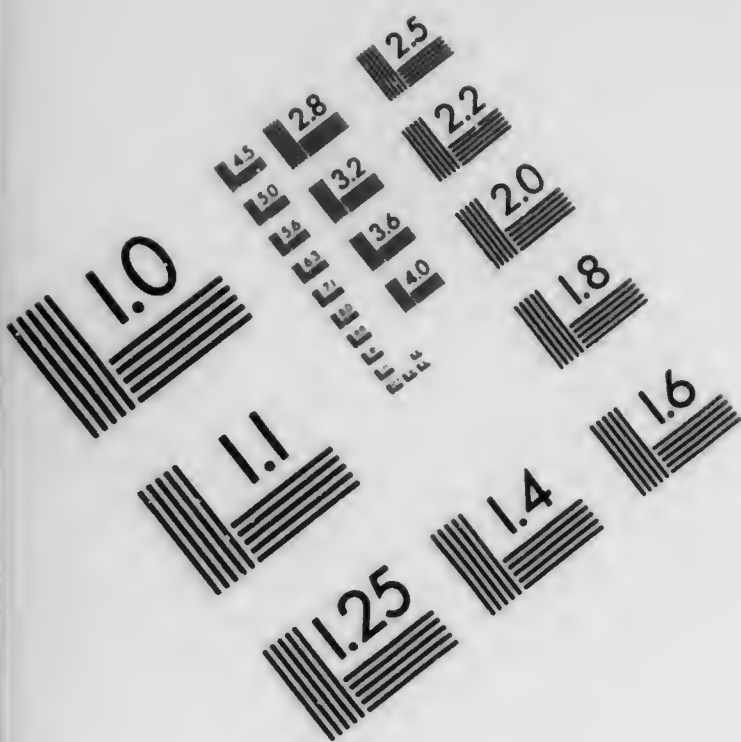
Challenge Industries  
402 E.State St  
P.O. Box 599  
Ithaca NY 14851-0599

phone (607)272-8990

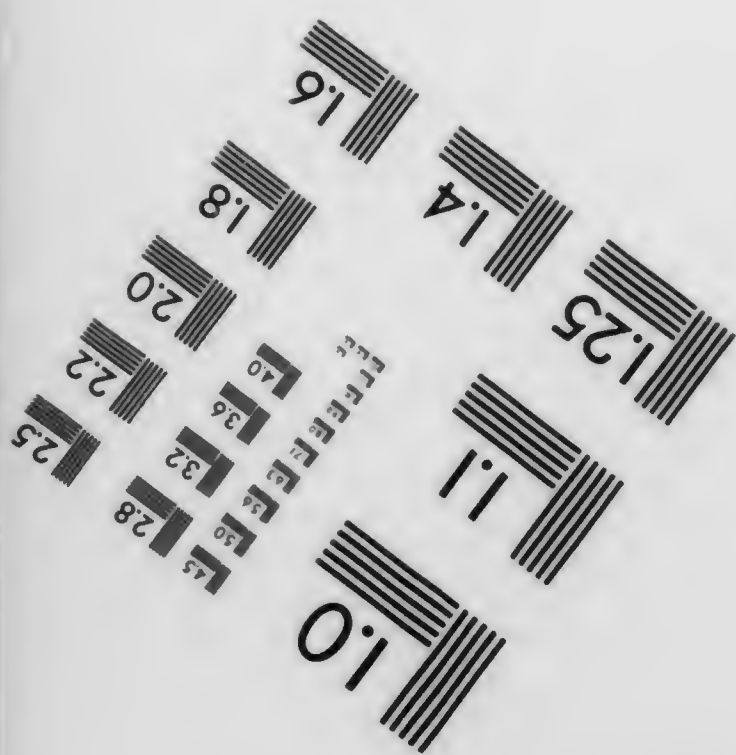
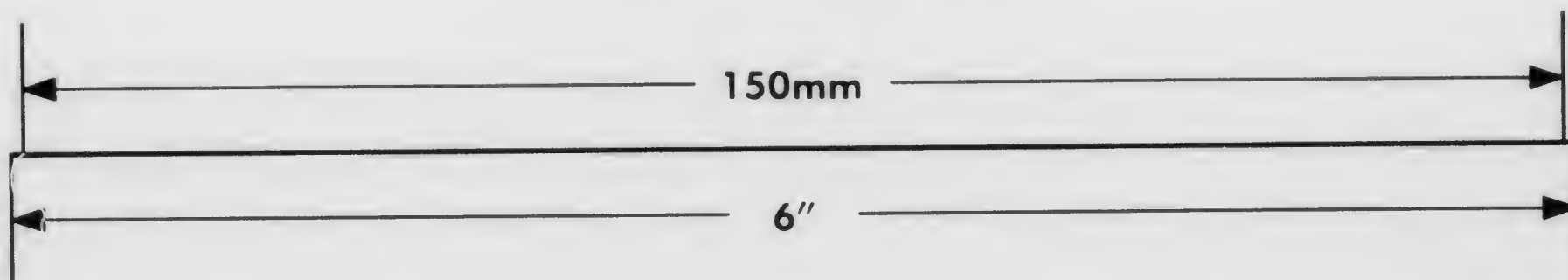
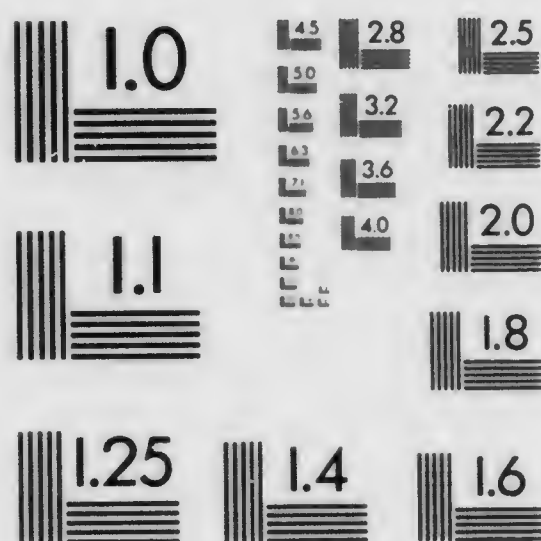
fax (607)277-7865

[www.lightlink.com/challind/micro1.htm](http://www.lightlink.com/challind/micro1.htm)

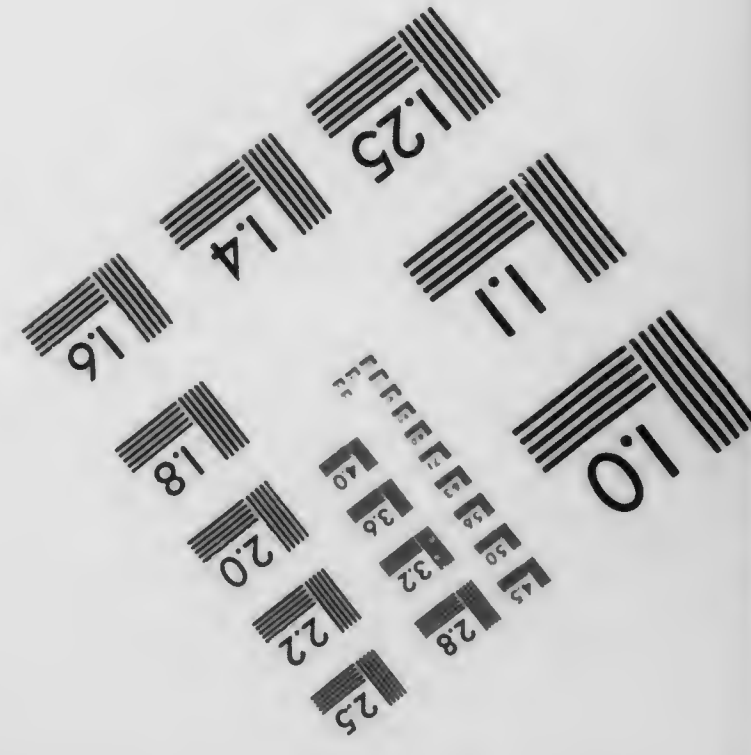




# IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET QA-3



APPLIED IMAGE, Inc  
1653 East Main Street  
Rochester, NY 14609 USA  
Phone: 716/482-0300  
Fax: 716/288-5989



**Volume 4**

**no. 4, 10**

**June 1899-**

**December 1899**

# ....BLOODED STOCK....

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

## Advancement of Swine Breeding

VOL. IV.

OXFORD, PA., JUNE, 1899.

NO. 4

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Fifty Cents a Year (always in advance).

### ADVERTISING RATES.

Single insertion.....\$1.00 per inch  
Six months.....5 per cent. discount  
One year.....10 "  
Advertisements set as reading matter in addition  
\$2.00 per inch per month.  
No advertisements taken for less than 50 cents

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription expires with this issue and you are invited to renew at once, so we can keep our books straight.

### PROTECTION.

We are determined that our patrons shall not be swindled by advertisers in our columns. We will not accept advs. from unreliable persons to our knowledge, or fake advs. at any price. We do not guarantee a pig's tail to curl twice and to the right side or refund money, nor settle trifling disputes, but any case where a wrong has been done in a willful manner we want to be notified. We propose to keep our columns clean and protect our subscribers from swindlers.

Entered at the Post Office at Stock, Pa., as second class mail matter, Aug. 11, 1897.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, Blooded Stock Oxford, Pa.

**ONE DIFFERENCE** between Blooded Stock and its competitors (Swine Journals) is that its columns are not filled blowing up its advertisers and their stock. We give our readers good practical common sense reading and points that will put **DOLLARS IN YOUR POCKET.**

Several hundred of our subscriptions expires now, and to save us a lot of work and help our friends, prompt renewals will be taken at 25 cents, or we will advance your subscription 1 year if you will send us two new subscriptions for 1 year at 25 cents each.

### Sweepstake not Filling.

Owing to the lateness and some difficulty in agreeing upon plans as to how the best mode of offering the prizes. It has been decided not to offer the purses as proposed in our last issue. Later we later we will take up another line. Money sent us as per our offer toward raising these purses will be promptly returned.

1900.

Now is the time to subscribe to our paper. The balance of 1899 and 1900, for 15 cts. Send in your subscription at once.

Prof. Shaw, in a communication to the Ohio Farmer, enumerates the following as among the causes of weakened stamina in pure bred stock; Lack of exercise, forcing foods, in-and-in breeding and breeding too early. In selecting from registered families, inquires as to individuality are as important as any other that can be made. Unless the bear individually is what he should be his prepotency, resultant from purity of breeding, may be an actual disadvantage for it makes him effective in the transmission of weaknesses which farmers want to keep out of their herds.

A recently issued bulletin of the Purdue University Experiment Station in Indiana, states that the last epidemic of hog cholera in that state killed nearly one million hogs. None of the alleged specific cures that had been tested were found to give any benefit. Hog cholera may have to be controlled by preventive inoculation, as is splenic fever and blackleg in cattle. Pasturing, clean sleeping places and pure water are worth very much as preventives.

At the Oklahoma Experiment Station good results were obtained by feeding pigs Kaffir meal while they were enclosed in lots in which were cowpeas, sweet potatoes or peanuts, they being allowed to harvest these at will. Until fairly heavy frosts came the pigs haying peanuts, also those with sweet potatoes, make large gains in proportion to Kaffir meal fed. The results from allowing them cowpeas are not so satisfactory—less so than if they had been put in the lots earlier in the fall.

### Breeding Notes, Etc.

BY T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY, IOWA.

What other animal on the farm pays better than pure bred hogs? It always pays the farmer to raise the very best blooded swine he can get!

Chester Whites are growing in popularity, they are a time honored breed, the oldest pure bred American breed of hogs.

Don't you think Blooded Stock is a "Hummer"? If you have not already subscribed for it procrastinate in this matter no longer, but send us your subscription by next mail.

Now is a splendid time for you to write some good reliable Chester White breeder and have him book your order for a "tip top" male pig to be shipped later on, buy the cream of him and be willing to pay for it.

I have heard a great deal of complaint from Poland China breeders this spring. Some say their sows are only having twins this spring, others have four or five pigs and raise only two or three. My experience with my Chester White herd is quite different, sows have farrowed from eight to sixteen and I think I have some of the finest pigs I have ever raised. In other words I have some "Cracker Jacks" The Chester White seldom goes back on you.

Reports come from far and near that Chester Whites are growing in favor, a tree is known by the fruit it bears. Chester Whites make gold dollars rattle in your pocket.

Blooded Stock reaches the best farmers and Pure Bred Swine breeders in the United States and Canada. If you have anything to sell try it. A word to the wise is sufficient.

If we wish to resist disease in our herds of pure bred swine we as breeders should remember that we must guard against feeding too much, enough is better than a feast, where animals are gorged too much strength is expended in digesting this superfluous food, and worse than all the body becomes filled with impurities which is about the most serious disease of swine.

Why is it that so many breeders fail to improve their herds of pure bred swine? Simply because they have no object in view, they have no "Ideal of perfection" pictured in their mind. It is true our breeding animals must be well bred, good individuals, with a line of good ancestors, and the farther back the better, but then we as breeders of fine stock should have our "Ideal of perfection" and every year our "Ideal" should be a little higher.

We wish to say to our Chester White friends that we have bred Chester Whites for years and have been or rather was President of the Standard Chester White Association up till last January, and I want to say that as a rule Chester White breeders are entirely to modest, they don't even tell half the good qualities, the Chester White hog though a very modest unassuming fellow has more snap and push than many breeders who breed them. Now let's see if we can not as breeders turn over a new leaf, let us try pushing the breed, yes we might blow a little on him he will hear it. Why we might even take a little of the "Poland China Boom" and inject it into some of the Chester White breeders and I don't think it would hurt the breed or the breeders. What say you, let us try it for a year and see what effect it will have on the breed. Watch the development of your pure bred pigs—the best among them are the only ones you should retain in your herd or ship to others as future breeders improvement is demanded on all hands by every wide-a-woke, up to date breeder and we should be willing to do our part or go out of business.

Blooded Stock is not an Agricultural Journal, we make no such claims for it, but we do claim it to be a first-class live stock paper, and every farmer and especially every breeder should read it regularly and keep posted on the best kind and the best methods of handling all the different breeds of pure bred stock. Let us ask you to read it, and last but not least subscribe for it and write for it and give us all the items and general information you can.



*Breeding Notes, Etc.*

by T. A. Stevenson, Tingley, Iowa

Nothing has a better influence upon the fine stock breeder, and his neighbors, than a live up to date fine stock journal like "Blooded Stock." From such papers breeders receive new life, energy and vim, and these qualities are catching, like the measles, and the influence that one journal like this exerts is incalculable in a neighborhood of good breeders and farmers.

I wish some breeders of fine stock could learn the art of talking through "Blooded Stock" instead of talking through their hats. We could preserve it and all would get some good of it. Try it brother breeders.

The Iowa State Fair this year promises to be a cracker-jack. Iowa can show as fine hogs, cattle, sheep and horses as is produced on American soil. We take a back seat for no State in the union.

The breeder who really likes swine, who has a correct appreciation of their value and worth, rarely if ever makes a failure of breeding fine blooded animals from some one of the leading breeds.

The reason some breeders are so good at describing their stock and always have just what you are wanting, never have any runts but always cracker-jacks is, they have an elastic conscience or one two or three sizes too large for their craniums. If you feel angry at these words and can't swear, tell your wife or sweetheart, she can say mean things to herself, women usually have that wisdom which cometh from above.

The "Kissing Bug" has arrived but in my judgement there more kissing in a bug-gy than by the kissing bug. If I were a young man:

My best girl I'd seek  
And feast upon her lovely mug,  
Seven nights a week.

An Excellent Breed.—The great popularity attained by the Chester Whites "or Ladies Hog" (But Brother MacDonald, objects to me monopolizing the flattering epithet "Ladies Hog." He wants to apply it to the Tamworth, all right Brother Mac, we have no objections, but I am inclined to believe you will not cut much ice with the ladies hereafter.) Has few parallels and few if any breeds are more highly estimate in the United States today, they have won public favor on their merits, they are not the coming "Hog" but the hog that has come and come to stay. For good, rich, juicy pork steak they cannot be excelled by any breed or breeds, even when you put up a Tamworth against him. They have beautiful form and color, they are hardy and have good, strong, vigorous constitutions, are easily raised, being very prolific and the best of mothers, they mature early and for the general farmer and hog raiser fill the bill in every particular.

"Blooded Stock" columns are so closely read by every subscriber each month, that a small advertisement, often only occupying a few lines and costing but a small sum, is quite as effective as a large advertisement in a paper of small circulation. Many farmers and others who have stock or something else to sell, or perhaps they wish to buy or exchange,

will spend time and money looking for what they want. A little advertisement in "Blooded Stock" will do business for or bring you business as the case may be. Try it and be convinced.

No breeder was ever so wise, but that sometime during his natural life he will act like a fool, even if he is not a fool.

It is the hard places in life that makes people successful. It is labor that makes rest so sweet, and it is the hard work that makes life an enjoyment. If everything went just as he wanted it a decade would not pass until we would be a ruined people.

If you are a breeder of pure bred stock, and expect to win in the race, you must make up your mind to answer all letters promptly and cheerfully, and in describing an animal tell all its qualities both good and bad. If you have an animal that is not up to a high standard send it to the butcher without hesitation, and, above all things, when you have sold an animal to a farmer or a breeder, send him the pedigree without delay.

*Selecting Breeding Stock—The Best Time.*

The time will soon be here when farmers will want a male hog to breed for the coming crop of pigs. Most farmers put it off too long. They wait until the last thing just before they wish to use a boar then they look around for one and very frequently find that it is no easy task, as the best are all taken by the more prudent farmers who have been on the lookout for them in time.

I have been breeding and shipping hogs for a long time, and every year along about the last of November or December first am flooded with inquiries and orders for male pigs and I am generally most sold out. Farmers become in a hurry and are obliged to buy quickly without taking the necessary precautions and making inquiries in order to get what they want. Again, farmers and breeders often make a mistake in not describing the kind of boar wanted. The breeder who sells in the dark does not know what to send a long body, coarseboned pig or a fine one, a short pig or a long one, or medium, or a dozen other little defects in his herd which he wishes to correct. If one has a very coarse lot of sows he doesn't very often wish to mate them with a boar of the same type; he prefers generally a short, square, medium pig; the offspring is generally better. Most breeders are as anxious to please a purchaser as the latter is to be pleased with his purchase. Upon pleasing the customer depends the success of the breeder.

Another advantage which should not be overlooked in buying early is saving express rates, which amounts to quite a neat sum; also, the longer he is kept on the breeder's hands the more he asks for him. Another point, and the one most essential of all in buying early, is that you get the pig acclimated to your locality. You can grow him and develop him according to your own ideas. The pig becomes accustomed to his home before you commence to use him, and will do much better. Another very essential thing is the coming crop of pigs is to have the sows all farrow about the same time.

You often hear complaints of and another boar has to be got, which the boar failing to get sows in pig, makes a very serious delay. If you had the pig earlier you could satisfy yourself that he was a sure breeder by breeding him to one or two of your sows you are fattening for market. Most breeders keep breeding stock too fat. They have to do this because so many demand a fat pig, seeming to think the fat is what constitutes a good hog, but when you buy you want the bone, muscle and constitution and breeding qualities to transmit to the offspring; the fat you can put on yourself—corn will do this.

We used to keep our breeding stock much fatter than of late years, and we find it gives much better satisfaction in the long run. When the pig you buy arrives, especially if on the road for two or three days, he should have plenty of rest. This is more essential than feed. His feed should be light; and in order to not make two radical a change in the feed you should find out what he has been eating and feed the same, and if you wish to change this do so gradually, for too much care can not be bestowed on him, as much depends on him for your success in raising pigs. JAS. FISHER, JR. Breeder of Chester White swine. Eastman, Wis.

Just as expected the exhibit of swine at our fairs this fall exceeds previous years.

In early life pigs go backward or forward very easily; all runts are not born so. Almost any pig will make a good porker if started right. Even the runt, if given a little extra a day will sometimes come out wonderfully.

There is no more profitable animal on the farm than a sow which will bring good litters of pigs, is a good, kind and careful mother, and such a good sucker that she will supply her offspring with plenty of milk, if properly fed.

Pigs which are confined in a lot, if fed wisely on a varied diet, are in almost no danger from cholera. It is safer and cheaper to make pork in this way, and the quality of the product is superior to that of the hog fed on an exclusive corn diet.

There should not be the usual losses with the early spring pigs. Give proper attention at farrowing time, and see that they have warm, dry quarters. The question of feeding and proper exercise should be well studied, and the mother should be cared for just right.

Three elements of right food, with regularity and with proper frequency, enter into the making of the pig, whether we know it or not. No one can afford to waste time and money in doing things in the wrong way. A stunted pig means many pounds fewer of pork at 10 months old.

However rich and concentrated the food given to fattening hogs, to the younger pigs we should give cooling, laxative rations. Soaked oats is an excellent beginning, and better than too much thin slops, which so soon make them unshapely. The successful rounding up at the end of their existence depends much upon the good form we procure to them at the beginning. The most profitable pork comes from good breed.

*The Supply and Demand.*

Paper read by H. L. Orent, before the Iowa Swine Breeders' Association.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen and Fellow Breeders: Some two weeks since I received a letter from our secretary informing me that I would be expected to read a paper before this assembly, entitled "The Supply and Demand." A very large subject handed to a person of my limited ability, yet perchance, I can say something to start the older men of this meeting going on the subject, and by so doing will have done some good. I suppose I am expected to write along the line to supply with regard to breeding purposes, not to the filling of Armour's, Swift's, and Cudahy's pork barrels. I have been engaged in breeding pure bred hogs for a little more than ten years. When I first began it seemed to me as if the supply would soon exceed the demand. At that time you could count the breeders eligible to record, within a radius of ten miles of the little town. I live near, on the four fingers of one hand, and we could not nearly supply the farmers with good males for service. They were compelled to use grades. How is the supply of to-day? I can name you three times as great a number of breeders in the same territory, and yet, with all this increase of the supply of pure bred hogs, the demand was greatly in excess of the supply last fall. The successful hog producer of to-day is a man of progress; he is awake; he understands that it is the sweet bacon porker that the shippers are looking after. It is the nice, thrifty, well bred and well fed hog he is willing to pay an extra price for. Why can they afford to make a difference of fifty cents per hundred in hogs? If you will notice the quotations on hogs at Chicago you will soon see. The great pork packing concerns want the best. Why? They tell us the pork consumers can readily see that from the time the well bred pig is farrowed until he is served at the English Lord's table he is constantly in demand.

Gentlemen, where do our progressive farmers of to-day get their seed? The day of the grade and scrub sires is a thing of the past. They come directly to us for their supply. Are we ready to supply the demand? Last fall in our section we were short of good, strong males and, oh, such a kick. One large farmer living just South of me four miles was so busy he put off buying his boars until late and had hard work to get what he wanted; he became so thoroughly disgusted that he said to me one day this winter, "I shall buy some good sows safe in pig this winter and raise my own sires for next fall." Just one word of advice here, brother breeders, don't be over anxious to supply the ever increasing demand. Sometimes we become too greedy for the almighty dollar and don't put enough of our crop of pigs in the fattening pens. Carry a good sharp knife and never be afraid to use it on pigs that are not what they should be. Perhaps I had better left that last sentence out. Some one may think I occasionally have a litter of pigs with a runt among them. Some breeders claim they have herds of hogs that

never produce an inferior. Well, I am glad some breeders are so very fortunate, but very sorry for the unfortunate purchaser of some of those breeders' stock. When we breeders note the growing demand for our stock we surely have a right to feel pleased. For years we have labored, mating our stock, carefully selecting the best, trying to produce an ideal hog.

Some will ask what I mean by an ideal hog. Well, simply this, an animal so constructed as to be able to convert the produce of the farm into an article that is in such demand as to bring the farmer in the greatest price for the feed consumed. The hog of to-day has very nearly reached the goal.

This is probably our last meeting before the summer the fall trade of '99 opens up. From what I can learn from the different breeders the supply is short. The cold, wet spring has been hard on young pigs; losses in farrowing and the present apparent supply of hogs on the market, as compared with former years, at the same time suggest that it will be well to care for the pigs that did survive, and grow them into the best hog possible, for prices can hardly fail to be better in the fall than they have been for some time past. From what I can learn the supply is short. You breeders who are in touch with the market, no one need tell you of the increasing demand. Is there any reason why, with the supply limited and the demand increasing, the breeder need not reap their well deserved profit.

The male pig when not altered should be separated from the rest at about three months of age.

The Arkansas Experiment Station claims to have raised pork at 14 cents per pound by growing green crops for winter pasture, and having rye, clover, potatoes and peanuts to come on in succession to graze the hogs on. They were fed a little bran and corn all alone, but these, and the cost of each crop grown, as well as the rest of the land, were charged up to the hogs and yet the pork cost all told only one and three-fourths cents per pound. There is a valuable lesson in this experiment, says the Cotton Planter's Journal. There is still time to procure a good grass lot, and have oats, sorghum, peas, potatoes and peanuts, for growing next winter's supply of meat.

George W. Stoner, formerly of Kentucky, and now living at LaPlace, Ill., writes the following to the breeders' Gazette: "One of our subscribers over in Iowa wanted to know recently, something about the merits of the Duroc-Jersey hog. What I regard as their special and outstanding merits—merits that commend them to me above any and all other breeds—are as follows: In the first place there is no other breed so uniformly prolific of numerous and large litters of strong, healthy pigs. In the second place I know of no breed that has the robustness and vigor. In the third place they have no superiors in growing and laying on flesh at the same time, and no other breed is more docile or kinder and gentler to handle. They are readily fattened at any age from six months to six years, and seem never to cease growing. And lastly they make a splendid cross for other breeds when desired for store or general market purposes."

*Hog Feeding.*

The hog is generally termed the money maker for the farm. He enables the farmer to convert his grass and corn and other coarse grains into cash and to do it at the least expense to the productive capacity of his farm. The man who sells grain produced upon this farm year after year will soon exhaust his farm, while the farmer who feeds the productions of his farm will not only maintain but may improve the fertility of his soil. Farmers as a rule do not give sufficient thought to the food question, it is the best method of feeding for securing the largest amount of gain from the feed. It is not always a question of what will produce the greatest amount of pork, but how can I get the largest amount of pork from the food grown on my farm, being those for which it is best adapted. The chief expense in growing hogs is the feed. Therefore it is a matter that is entitled to the greatest study of the farmer. It is apparent to everyone that the more gain that can be gotten out of pastures the cheaper is the production of pork, and experience will teach that some grain with the pasture is more profitable than an exclusive grass feed. There are a great many root feeds and vegetables that have but little feeding qualities, except that they enable the animal to get more out of his corn than if he was fed on the exclusive corn. The hog that doesn't eat, doesn't grow and doesn't gain and is no profit to the owner, therefore it is necessary to see that the hog is kept in a condition that will give him a natural and strong appetite to insure the best growth and profit. It is not a good plan to overfeed. It is also important that feeding should be done regularly at stated times. There is nothing that will throw an animal out of feed and out of condition and in an unprofitable state so quick as constipation, and this should be provided against. It is the foretunner of various diseases and complications of diseases. The Kansas Experiment Station has been doing some splendid educational work for farmers in the feeding line, showing in dollars and cents the value a proper ration in feeding.

Grass is the greatest developer of bones and muscle in pigs. It is cheap and plentiful, and a clover pasture should be furnished every herd of hogs. Clover pasture and hog cholera rarely are found on the same farm.

No one can reasonably expect to buy a \$50 pig for \$7.50 or \$10. You can frequently buy a pig for \$15 that is undeveloped, that will make a \$50 pig. It is not safe or good business to order from a distance a pig for \$10, because it is only reasonable to suppose that it is not worth much more, and the expressage on it, will make it a dear pig, if it has to be sent a long distance. Of course a man can buy young pigs at low prices and take the risk of developing and getting a good pig from the purchase. A great many people have secured valuable pigs at low prices, but they are bargains, and there is not much chance for a man to kick if he buys a pig for \$10 and only gets a pig worth that amount.



### Weight and Measure of Hogs.

The weight and measurements of hogs vary greatly with individuals of the same age.

As the ultimate value of all hogs is in pounds, we might reasonably suppose the biggest for his age to be the best; though this may be universally the case with pork hogs, it will not nearly always be the case with hogs used for breeders to keep up the breeds and type.

In breeding for pork, we have but one object, namely, to make the most possible pounds with the least possible cost.

As breeders of breeding stock, we of necessity have to be much more critical about our selections. Here weight is not the only requirement; size, symmetry, form, health, thrift, vigor, action, color, coat, size and quality of bone, good feet and legs, all these and others must be considered before we select.

I believe I voice the sentiment of the breeders in saying we all try to raise the largest possible hog with the above requirements.

Our object is not only to hold the present eminent position attained by the Poland-China, but to raise him to a still higher level of usefulness, until he shall be pre-eminently king, having driven all his smaller rivals from the field.

First, as to weight: a pig that will make 100 pounds in 100 days is a dandy; only few pigs will do this, though many men claim to do as well with whole herds; a bunch weighing 50 pounds at 100 days is not a bad lot.

At six months old your pig should weigh more than twice as much as at three months; the same will hold good at ten months.

The reason of this is plain; the small pig cannot take food enough to make the big gains.

Let me illustrate. Suppose we take a litter of ten pigs two or three days old. I think one pig ninety days old will take as much nourishment as the whole ten. Then, if the ninety-day-old pig gains 14 pounds, a good gain, food being equally economically digested, the ten pigs could only gain 14 pounds or .12 of a pound each.

At six months of age there should be little difference in weight between a bunch of breeding pigs and a bunch of fattening hogs. The breeding pigs being the best bred, would in nine out of ten cases be the largest, making the most gain from the same amount of feed consumed.

From six to ten months of age the fattening hog, being fed on fat producing grain alone and all they will eat, keep quiet, eat, sleep and get fat. The young boars from six to ten months of age put in a good share of their time running up and down the fence.

While an average of 300 pounds is nothing remarkable, it is nevertheless very good and far above the average.

I would not have much patience with any of the unthrifty ones, unless they were extra symmetrical, and from stock I knew was good.

Make allowance for misfortune that may have overtaken certain pigs. Give them a fair trial if they do not respond properly to feed and care, the sooner you pork and sell them, the better.

As to length, measure of heart and loin girth in the ideal pig should be the same.

Length should be taken from between root of ears to root of tail, with head in a

normal position, neither up nor down. Boars will develop more in heart than in loin girth with age.

Gilts, if of uneven measurements, should be long, with a full heart girth. MEISSNER BROS., Reinbeck, L. Breeders of Poland-Chinas.

### Describing a Pig to be Sold.

It is a difficult thing to describe a pig or any other animal. Two men can't see the same animal alike. One will overestimate his excellencies, the other will exaggerate his defects. The man who has a right appreciation of the honor and honesty which should be inborn and inbred into the true breeder of fine stock will at least not overdraw the picture he wishes to bring before the eye of the would be customer. He knows how his pig is bred; the customer has a right to that knowledge. The owner knows the defects of his animal and its good points; the customer would know all these if he were present beside the pig. The description should aim to show the pig as he is—no better, no worse. The price named should be a measure of the worth of the pig for breeding purposes so near as human knowledge can estimate. No one can tell certainly the unseen and untasted powers of an animal as a breeder. We can only predicate belief here from the quality of the ancestors and the manner in which the pig has been handled. He may have been fed like a butcher's pig and his powers of procreation weakened or palsied. Here is a risk and a difficulty that even the most honest breeder, lacking skill, may err in estimating.

The buyer in ordering a pig needs to know what he wants, know what his ideal pig is worth. He cannot hope to buy a pig that will fill all the points and win at every fair for the price of an average pig yet we have all had men write for the best we have and tell us they expect to show him, and expect us to furnish such a pig for the price of our culls or average ones. The safe rule is for the breeder never to sell such men pigs by letter. You can not satisfy them even if you send a pig worth double the price paid. Write them to come and select for themselves.

There is as much relative difference in the value of a pig that will score 95 and one that will score 50 as between the trotter that can go in 2:10 and those that can go in three minutes. The three minute horse and the 50-point hog have no standing among the fancy ones. They may be useful in their place, but they are not rare enough to command high prices. In describing a pig never use any superlatives. It gives a buyer no idea of the form, color, breeding or quality of a pig to say that he is a "dandy," a "dick nailer," a "corker," or a "world beater." It is intended to imply that the pig is more than ordinary good—one that will attract attention because of its superiority, when in fact there is nothing in the pigs make up or breeding above the fair mediocrity.

To the seller we would say, you can not afford to deceive a customer. A reputation for honorable dealing is of first importance to the breeder of fine stock. Most of its value depends upon its breeding, and if the breeder is not reputable and is not worthy of belief the pedigree is of no value. Record associations are organized to make accuracy possible and general. So long as it is human to err mistakes will occur, however. No book

has ever been printed without a mistake in its text, and likely never will be. When the rule of life reads "truthfulness and accuracy of statements" one's pedigrees have value.

The buyer should know what he wants and not ask for a high priced pig for the price of an average one. He should remember that quality and breeding are worth more money than bones and meat which fill the pork barrel. Quality cannot be measured by pounds; avoid pounds sterling may measure it. L. N. BOXHAM.

### Worms.

I have quite a bunch of fall and winter pigs that are more or less infected with worms—one dies occasionally with them. On dissecting one that was overcome with them I believe there must have been a quart of them in its smaller intestines. The pig didn't weigh over 20 or 25 pounds. What cheap remedy is there that will destroy the worms and not hurt the pigs? I also have a bunch of fattening hogs that eat heartily but refuse to fatten. They are reasonably well sheltered and watered. Brood sows in adjoining pen doing well.

Pelleville, Kan. J. E. BLACKBURN.

There are various remedies as there are various kinds of worms. A cheap and said to be effective remedy is wood ash with soap suds mixed and fed once a week with slops. Another remedy, recommended by Dr. Chase, is one and a half tablespoonsful of Barbadoes Aloes with one teaspoonful of copperas, each morning for one week. An injection of Tincture of Assafetida, one tablespoonful, Salt one teaspoonful, Water half a pint, mixed and slightly warmed and injected, is also recommended by the same authority.

As to the fattening hogs, it is extremely probable that their difficulty is also worms. If there are symptoms of itching especially about the hinder parts, it can be safely concluded that they also need treatment for worms.

Dr. Chase, above alluded to, says Santonin is probably the most effective remedy that can be used. He says: "It is in small white crystals, is usually very prompt in its action, and may be given in doses of one-third of a teaspoonful morning and evening, for two or three days, following with a brisk cathartic, such as Calomel, in teaspoonful doses."

To procure the best growth at the least cost, it will pay, even when the pigs have the run of a good pasture, to feed good, rich slops twice a day.

It is folly to try to raise pigs wholly upon milk, however plentiful it may be, and yet it has a feeding value far beyond its actual food elements if given in proper combination with other rations. At least feed middlings and grass with it, and so double the number of pigs kept with the same milk.

He who raises but 20 or 30 pigs a year can better afford to buy a pure bred male pig to father them than to accept the service of a mongrel for nothing. With a half dozen growing sows of strong constitution, whether pure bred or crossbred he can get an even, quick feeding lot of pigs which will sell readily and pay well for the best care which can be given them. Every such pig will be worth a dollar more at weaning time for feeding purpose than pigs from the same sows bred by a mongrel.

### Breeding Swine for Profit.

It is not everyone who is qualified or desires to raise hogs as professional breeders, nor would it be profitable for all farmers to do so. There is money, and lots of it, in raising hogs for pork. If the person who desires to become a professional breeder, has had little or no experience as such, it is better for him to learn how to make and handle hogs by first breeding for pork.

To breed for pork thoroughbred females are not a necessity. It is true they make good and profitable porkers, but a herd of thoroughbreds are expensive, and grades are usually just as good as pure-breds, if pork is the only object. To start a herd of porkers, buy a thoroughbred boar and twenty common sows; couple the boar with the sows; the first cross will make the progeny half-bloods. Select the best of the females of the half-bloods and couple them with another thoroughbred boar. Each year select the best sow pigs and use upon them only thoroughbred boars, and you will soon have a herd of porkers equal to thoroughbreds. We are aware that this is not professional advice, nevertheless it is sensible and honest advice, as every breeder knows. Your thoroughbred boars can be purchased young at \$10 to \$15 each, used one season, castrated and fattened, when he will bring nearly as much for pork as he cost originally. Say you have twenty sows and raise an average of five pigs each, making a hundred; then if you pay \$12.50 for the boar, your improved stock cost 125 cents apiece more than scrubs if the boar is counted as nothing; the same or less feed will make the grade pigs weight at least 100 pounds each more than the scrub, and if pork is \$1 per hundred, by an investment of ten cents you make \$1. These figures are all low and not fanciful; certainly money cannot be made more rapidly than by improving the herd. The lower the price of pork the more important it is that the farmer has the best machine to work up corn at a profit. Life is too short to waste it in feeding scrubs. It is best to use only pure-bred boars upon grade or scrub sows, but if a person is too poor, or it is impossible to obtain pure-bred boars, then the next best is a good grade boar; as anything is better than a scrub, and the nearer full blood the better. In breeding for pork it will not do to say so, for it is not true; that a grade male should not be used, for the common stock of the country has been greatly improved by the use of grades, but it is true that pure-blood boars are much better for use upon grades or scrub sows than any scrub or grade.

Pigs intended for porkers should be crowded rapidly and are not carried beyond ten months. The profit lies in getting to market promptly and often. If big hogs are to bring most money, hold over until second year. If very fat hogs are demanded, make porkers respond to the demand, and if more lean is desired, market before they get so fat. The idea of changing breeds, as very lean or fat hogs are demanded, is folly, then the whole thing can be regulated by the amount of flesh put on.



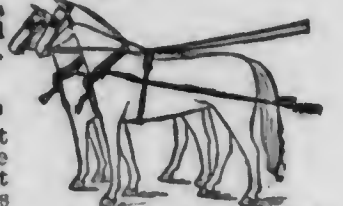
No. 521—Canopy-Top Duplex Wagon, with curtains all around, storm apron and pole or shaft. Price \$40, as good as sells for \$50.

### Satisfaction Guaranteed

We feel so certain of our ability to satisfy you both as to quality of goods and price that we do not hesitate to ship for inspection, guaranteeing satisfaction. We are further justified in this position by our 30 years of experience. Could anything be more fair!

We are the largest manufacturers of vehicles and harness in the world, selling to the consumer exclusively. **WE HAVE NO AGENTS.**

We have no desire to increase the cost to you by this or other means; hence we sell you direct from our factory at wholesale prices. We are not jobbers or dealers. We make everything we sell. Largest selection—150 styles of vehicles, 65 styles of harness.



No. 145—Double Spring Wagon Harness. Price \$20.75, as good as sells for \$25.

SEND FOR LARGE FREE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE. Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., W. B. Pratt, Sec'y, Elkhart, Indiana.

Care, judgment and skill proportionately as well in raising porkers as thoroughbreds. Remember that "Whatever is worth doing is worth doing well."

### A Question Of Sires.

A Scotch farmer, in an address before the Agricultural Discussion Society, told them that years ago, when wheat was cheap and pork high priced, he often fed out his wheat to pigs, and thus he received a better price for it than the grain would sell for in the market. When doing this he often had hundreds of pigs fattening, and he would buy fresh and good, thrifty looking pigs wherever he could find them. He soon found that many of the finest pigs he bought quickly grew into lank, ungainly and unthrifty hogs, which consumed much food and grew slowly, while others that did not look as well at eight to ten weeks old made more pork at less cost.

In searching for a reason for this he found it to be in sire of the pigs. A good sow might have milk enough to make plump, fat pigs, but if the boar was not of good blood they would not turn out good hogs. He learned to know the father of the pigs before he bought, and if he was a good one, a lean pig was only evidence that the sow had not milk enough, perhaps because of insufficient or improper food, and when the pigs were fed as they should be, they could be cheaply kept, and at the same time grow rapidly.

Now he applies the same rule to the calves he raises. While he likes a calf from a good cow, he does not want it unless the bull is of good blood, and if he is he may produce a good calf from a very poor cow.

### Sows Eating Their Pigs.

The close confinement of a pregnant sow is wrong, the evil results of doing so follow in many ways. Brood sows need to be fed upon food rich in proteins, like oats and peas ground, wheat middling with only a little corn, and they need to be fed plenty of food, not a little, as many think, as they have a litter of young to develop. When foods of the kind I mention are not fed the sow actually robs her own system to develop offspring, and she is actually starving yet fat perhaps. Her craving is so great for food rich in proteins that she will devour her young to get it. You speak of feeding these sows five ears of corn and a bucket of kitchen slop. This last is a

very unknown quality of food. It may be almost dislwater and may be no one knows what, but never in my experience does it contain any very large amount of nutrition. Such being true I can only conclude you are simply not feeding your sows enough of anything for them to live on and nurse pigs. They have simply turned cannibals, and gone to eating their young. The remedy is to begin at once the feeding of what you should have done last fall, namely food rich in proteins, like oats chopped and wheat middlings with corn (now about one-third, but before farrowing it should have been only about one-fifth the ration fed shelled and scattered in the litter so the sow would take exercise in getting it.) True it appears barbarous for sows to eat their young, but a hog, like a man will eat little fellows rather than starve. A human female will become delirious and destroy either herself and her child, or not infrequently mark it if some of the cravings for food are not satisfied, and so will some of our domestic animals, especially the hog. If you and hundreds like you expect to prevent sows eating their pigs you must learn to feed them properly. Corn and kitchen slop is not an all sufficient food by any means. It might be all right when the sow was on pasture where she could eat grass and root in the earth for herbs and worm and thus get succulence and protein food, but won't work in a close stable in the winter time. The owner must then practice something different, or expect bad results.

### 365 Days a Year.

Some men who keep cows declare the price of a cream separator to be too high. Did you ever stop to think that you pay as much or more for a twine binder and only use it three or four days in a year? A Safety Hand Separator only costs \$100 and is used with profit every day in the year. Look into this matter. Send for catalogue No. 65. It's free.



BRANCHES: P. M. SHARPLES, Toledo, O.; Omaha, Neb.; St. Paul, Minn.; West Chester, Pa.; Dubuque, Ia.; San Francisco, Cal.

**THE PEERLESS HERD IS BOOMING**  
Sold out all my Spring crop of pigs and am now booking orders for September Farrow for which I will give you special inducements. Write for it and secure your order before the rush.

George Cramer, Butler, Ohio.



### The Breeding Business.

The business part of breeding requires as much thought from the breeder as that part required to produce good quality in the animal. Of course, the first step necessary in the business is to be able to produce the animals desired, those of extra quality, good vitality, strong, healthy, growthy, thrifty and money-making pigs of right breeding, but it is also necessary for successful business to understand how to sell them, and you cannot reach this point unless thought, observation and knowledge on selling them is attained. We know of a breeder who made success starting out as a young man, bought some good hogs, paid good prices, not wild prices nor boom prices, but good strong prices to secure the animal he wanted. He did not pay more than the animal was worth, nor did he seek to pay the high price for the sake of paying it. He was a good feeder and a good developer, and a natural judge of a hog. He went along at a little too swift a gate for his own good. Everything was going his way. He became somewhat egotistical of his own ability. The opportunity for him was there. He could have made a tremendous business, an increasing business, a great profit, but he mistook his success and thought that all that was necessary was big advertisements, and his reputation would do the balance. This was where he made his great mistake, and while orders and inquiries were deluging him he filled them and we are sorry to say filled them with animals that were not such as he would have wanted to buy and pay the prices he was getting for them. He was not doing just as he would like to be done by. He was banking on his belief in his reputation having come to stay and was making the most of it. He let this great opportunity slip by, whereas, if he had sent out the same class of pigs as he did when he was building up his reputation and not let them go unless they were all right, fully developed and in exact accordance with his representation and the requirements of the order sent him, if he had tried just as hard when the orders were crowding in to please and satisfy his customers, as it was easy for him to do when he was building up his reputation, because he had the pigs to do it, he had made them, developed them and they were satisfactory. Advertising is a good thing. It enables him to reach the point that hundreds are anxious to reach, but you must have truth back of it. You must have good stock to fill orders with or you will tear down reputation faster than you build it up. If every customer that you send a pig to is made by the transaction a friend of yours it is easy to see that your business will grow, because each sale is an opportunity for you. The man that relies upon getting new buyers for each pig that he is to sell will not be a success, no matter how much advertising space he uses. This is only good common sense all the way through, and if the breeders will work on the "Honey is the best policy" plan, then combine enterprise with it, he is sure to succeed. There is a lesson for us all in this experience of a breeder who is building up again, as he has seen the mistake of letting a great opportunity slip by. Don't underestimate the fact that breeders need to give the selling branch of their business more thought, that it may be profitable and the business a success.

### Raise Good Hogs.

If a person who knows anything at all about hog feeding was given a chance between a hog that would gain 23 pounds in six weeks and one that would gain 90 pounds in the same time on the same feed, he would not be long in choosing. During the past ten months the Kansas Experiment Station has fed 190 hogs that were bought of the farmers in the vicinity of Manhattan, without regard to breed or breeding, just as they were, thrifting and weighing in the neighborhood of 100 to 125 pounds. This class of hogs is used because these experiments are for the highest benefit of the farmers, and by taking the stock they raise we stay within their conditions. A few conclusions may be drawn from the following facts taken from observations of feeding 80 head of hogs which were just finished. These hogs were nearer of the same age than size, and ranged from the long, high-boned bacon hog to the short, fine-boned chunk, according to the care or carelessness of the farmer who raised them.

First, as to the point of gain: The comparisons are between hogs fed the same in every respect. The best and poorest five out of twenty have the following showing:

Best five, weight at beginning of test, 506 pounds, gain 416 pounds, 70 per cent.

Poorest five, weight at beginning of test, 579 pounds, gain 235 pounds, 40 per cent.

This was for a period of 42 days, and from observations made from week to week, this difference of gain from a little over one pound to practically two pounds a day was largely due to the breeding. A short, small boned chunk will make good gains for a few weeks and then stop. It will be fat and ready for market, while a well bred, rangy hog will fatten and continue to grow and make good gains for a much longer period. Then as to the demand of the market: The three-rib-shoulder is now one of the most profitable cuts that is made for export trade. Hogs from which these cuts are made must be large and muscular, long and rangy. The short, small-boned chunk will not answer the purpose. The bacon hog is also of the latter description and brings the best price on the markets. Well bred, rangy hogs make the most profitable gains, are the most ready sale and bring the best price on the market.

J. G. HANEY.

Some farmers, especially those that are tenants, may be so situated that they are compelled to keep their pigs in pens all or most of the time. Where this is the case it is important to keep the pens clean. An easy and practicable method of doing this is to have movable pens and shift them about frequently, always at once cleaning up the ground from which the pen is removed. Filthy pens may breed disease, even though hogs that are kept in cleanly surroundings may not escape from disease they can withstand them better, even those diseases that are contagious or infectious.

"Blood will tell" with the feed, but feed will not "tell" without the blood.

Don't attempt to raise too many pigs. Don't over-command your herd. It will not pay.

Even if on good clover pasture, fattening hogs should have twice daily all the grain they will eat.

Have the fall pigs come as early as possible so that they can get a start before cold weather sets in.

Let the pigs clean up the waste apples and peaches under the trees and there will be less waste fruit the next year.

Boiled potatoes and boiled peas, mashed together, and fed with sour milk, will put flesh on hogs faster than corn, it is said.

It is very important that young pigs be fed in a low trough. If they are obliged to hang over a high trough to get their feed, you will surely have pigs with lump backs and indigestion.

The breeding bar if kept in a quiet, cool pasture alone and given the waste from the house and garden, will keep in good flesh through the summer if given but little else.

It may now be taken as an indispensable fact that within the past 20 years the public taste has shown a decided predilection for lean, as compared with fat bacon and pork. The reason for this revolution have been investigated and among those alleged are changes in the mode of living, the more sedentary and less open air lives of the people and the increased digestibility of lean bacon through its being preserved by modern methods with less salt than heretofore.

No other stock pays like the pig. It is marketable from the time it is farrowed until full grown and fat. A sow with her litter will always sell at top prices, and the farmer is not obliged to feed them until maturity to get his money out of them. They can be fattened to sell in the spring or the fall, when it is possible to get the best gain at lowest cost. Since they consume so much which would otherwise be waste, they can be kept anywhere with profit.

A hog-grower, speaking of overfeeding, says: "As a rule, we feed too strong. The fashions are for a sleek, fat, mellow hog, often too fat to be a good progenitor, but they look nice. I believe it would conduce to health if once a week you let your herd lose a feed. Let them get good and hungry. Let this be at night, but do not increase the feed next morning. The hog in good condition will prove more sure and prolific, and the same with the sows. They will not look quite so nice, but will be healthier and more prolific."

It is well to bear in mind in feeding hogs for market that money or feed may be expended unnecessarily in producing heavy weights. Generally of late buyers discriminate against them, so that they bring less per pound, and after a pig passes the 200 or 250 pound mark it often costs as much to put on another 50 or 60 pounds as was given to produce the last 100 pounds. As in the beef and the mutton industry, it is the man who succeeds in early production that makes the most money out of feeding hogs for market.

## THE KIND THAT EVERYODY WANTS



I have a grand lot of pigs, sired by Co. Co., No. 2233, that are good growthy fellows that will please you.

### FIT TO SHOW YOU

any time. Come and see them for yourself, or write me for prices, etc.

3 MARCH GILTS YOU SHOULD OWN, FOR SALE CHEAP.

G. B. HATCH, AURORA STATION, OHIO

## BREEDERS, FEEDERS AND FARMERS

Not only save money, but make money by using



## DR. JOS. HAAS' HOG AND POULTRY REMEDY.

The only reliable preventive, and pork producer, and guaranteed 25 Years Success.

PREVENTS DISEASE, SAVES FEED, STOPS COUGH, ARRESTS DISEASE, DESTROYS WORMS, MAKES EXTRA FLESH, HASTENS MATURITY.

### Thousands of Testimonials as follows:

The hog remedy proved all that you recommended it to do. Our hogs were in bad shape, but we followed directions and did not lose one that ate it.

W. C. Meyers & Bro., Kan., Pa.

Since I have used your Hog Remedy my hogs are thriving and fattening better than they ever did before. My neighbors tried some of sick hogs and it cured them. It is the best remedy I ever used.

W. H. Enfinger, Dunham, Pa.

Your remedy did the work successfully. The sows that were stiff and bane are now healthy.

W. H. Woolworth, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Our pigs had a cough and got the thumps. So we sent for your remedy, which we fed as directed, and cured them. We shall recommend it to all and try to induce others to use it.

Peter E. Harvey & Bro., Columbus, O.

An highly pleased with the results of feeding your Hog Remedy. Have used it several years.

Thos. G. Taylor, Oxford, N. C.

Thanks to your remedy and its persistent use, not a case of sickness did I have amongst my hogs this year.

"The Hermitage" Centerville, Md.

I consider Dr. Haas' Hog Remedy the only one that prevents and cures hog diseases. I prescribe it in my practice to the farmers to save their hogs.

A. M. Strock, V. S., Troy, O.

The remedy proved equally effective for my sick hogs and poultry. The package of condition powders helped my mare wonderfully.

Fred Drushell, Benton, O.

I am using your remedy with good results. All my hogs are keeping healthy and making quick growth, although others around me are losing theirs. I do not want to be without it.

Wm. H. Griffith, Charlestown, W. Va.

As further evidence of its merits I make you the following offer:

### I WILL INSURE HOGS

Feed my remedy, under my direction, and put money in your bank to

## PAY FOR ALL THAT DIE

My financial ability to contract for all the hogs in your county can be ascertained from any Mercantile Agency, or the Indiana National Bank, Merchants' National Bank, or Indiana Trust Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Rates and terms for insurance quoted upon application.

**I GUARANTEE** that its regular use will improve the condition and value of your herd several times the cost of feeding it. Don't wait until your hogs are in the last stages of disease, and then try my remedy on hogs past redemption, but use this remedy regularly as a preventive, and avoid risk.

**THE COST** of feeding Haas' Remedy is from 20 to 30 cents per hog, a year. Determined by the prevalence of disease in the neighborhood and character of the locality.

**PRICES:** 25 lb. Cans, \$12.50; 12 1/2 lb. Can, \$6.50; Packages \$2.50, \$1.25 and 50 cts. Largest are cheapest. Mail orders have prompt attention. Special offer for local agents. "Hogology" pamphlet on Swine for 2 ct. stamp.

*Jos Haas*

To avoid imposition see that this signature is on every package and can.

**Jos. Haas, V. S.**  
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.







### The Holstein-Friesian's Proposition to Other Dairy Cattle Associations.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America hereby extends greetings to all Associations of Breeders of pure bred dairy cows, and invites them to participate in a competitive prize contest for the production of pure butter fat; such contest to be conducted upon the following general plan:

1. All tests and awards to be under the direction and control of a committee to consist of officers or representatives of Agricultural Colleges or Experiment Stations.

2. Each breed competing shall select one member of the committee.

3. All tests shall be conducted at the homes of the animals by a representative of an Agricultural College or Experiment Station, and shall be made by employing the Babcock test.

4. Awards shall be for the highest production of pure butter fat per cow, and for periods of not less than seven consecutive days.

5. Each association competing to contribute a like sum of money, not less than \$500.00 each, and from the aggregate sum so contributed the prizes are to be awarded.

6. Cows shall be divided into classes according to age.

7. It is recommended that four prizes be offered in each class, with not less than four cows in each class.

8. All tests to be made within a year from a date to be agreed upon; and all entries shall be made, and prizes awarded within three months after the expiration of the test year.

9. The entries made from each breed shall be subject to the approval of a representative selected by each association.

10. All further details as to the division of the prize money, and necessary to carry this plan into effect, to be agreed upon by a committee consisting of three representatives from each association competing.

11. This proposition to be accepted by each association intending to compete, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899. Very respectfully,

F. L. Houghton, Secretary,  
Holstein-Friesian Association of America,  
Brattleboro, Vt., July 31, 1899.

J. S. Woodward, of Rockport, N. Y., advises sowing the dwarf Essex rape as early in the spring as the ground will work fine, and using 2 1/2 to 3 pounds of seed to the acre in drill 20 inches apart. He says an acre of it on good land will furnish an abundance of green feed for from 25 to 50 spring pigs until they are fit for market, and after that eight or ten lambs all the fall. Owing to its laxative quality stock should have an old pasture on which to run, or be given hay or other dry feed each day. For the pigs he would give white on the rape all the course wheat middlings they would eat until they weighed 100 pounds each, then add one third as much corn meal to the middlings and gradually increase until there was equal weight of middlings and corn meal, so as to have the pigs ready.

### Experiment With Jerusalem Artichokes For Hogs.

Much has been written on the subject on the food value of artichokes, but very few careful experiments have been made to determine just what proportion of rations for farm animals can be profitably made up of these tubers. To throw light on this point, the Oregon Station fed six thrifty Berkshire pigs—which had been running on wheat stubble and which weighed from 117 to 215 at the beginning of the experiment—from October 22 to December 11 on artichokes, supplemented by a small ration of equal parts of chopped wheat and oats.

An effort was made at the outset to compel the pigs to subsist on a diet of artichokes alone; but in the absence of grain there was very little gain, and the pigs were not contented. They were vigorous in their demands for something more substantial.

The artichokes were grown near the pens, so that the pigs could have access to them whenever they desired. The tubers were left in the ground for the pigs to root out as they were needed.

A portion of the plant was measured and the artichokes dug to determine the yield, which was found to be 549 bushels per acre.

During the experience the six pigs consumed the artichokes grown on one-eighth acre and made a total gain in live weight of 241 pounds, or an average daily gain per pig of 0.81 pound. The pigs consumed during the period 7.6 pounds of grain or at the rate of 3.1 pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. In other experiments it has been found that it requires about 5 pounds mixed grain for each pound of gain in live weight. On this basis the feeding of the artichokes resulted in a saving of nearly 2 pounds of grain for each pound of gain in live weight. The pigs were healthy and vigorous throughout the experiment.

The artichokes used in this experiment "were planted the last of April, on ground plowed deeply and prepared as we would prepare ground for potatoes. The tubers were planted in furrows, which were 3 feet apart. The seed was dropped 18 inches apart in the row and covered with a hoe. The plants were cultivated a few times, but after the tops were 2 feet high no further cultivation was necessary. The tops grew 7 feet high before the end of the season." The pigs left only a few tubers in the ground. —Farmers Bulletin, U. S. Dept. Agr.

Texas Farm and Ranch say: "Take one acre of fall sown wheat, one acre of sorghum and field peas mixed, and one acre of Spanish peanuts. As soon as weaned turn twenty good pigs on the wheat. When that is eaten turn them on the sorghum and peas, until the peas are ripe about the first of October and turn that crop over to the shoats. When that acre is cleaned up give them forty bushels of corn and sell the hogs. They should weigh full 4,000 pounds, and whatever the price, one half of it should be clean profit. The expense of growing these crops should not exceed \$13 and the feed for the pigs other than these should not exceed \$7.50. Hogs can be raised at 1 1/2 cents per pound live weight."

**WANTED** We want agents in every County to work for this Paper. Good pay to a good man. Write for terms. **BLOODED STOCK.** STOCK P. O., PA.

**Bargains here in 2**  
**U. P. C. Fall Boars**  
98 Farrow.

One sired by Orr's U. S., #23; dam, Graceful O., #221. The other by Happy Medium, 29421; dam, Miss Stella, #1771. No better blood, or finer better pigs. Write for description and price.

**IRA M. STEPHENS, Proprietor,**  
**KENTON HERD OF P. CHINA'S,**  
**MORGANSVILLE, KY.**

**Remember The Main** **PLACE TO BUY**  
**Chester White Pigs**

of best quality and up-to-date breeding, at reasonable prices is at **Bean's Grove** Herd of **PURE CHESTERS.** Also White Poland Turkeys and White Pekin Ducks. Address **C. E. BEAN, Proprietor,** Donovan, Illinois Co., Ill.

**Do U Breed Chester Whites?**

If U do U will need new blood frequently; if U don't, don't think U will pay U. We have some fine animals, of as good blood as any in the States, that we will sell you for little money. "Suf said." Write us for what U need. Sample of our breeding cattle and swine registers sent for two-cent stamp. Mention B. S.

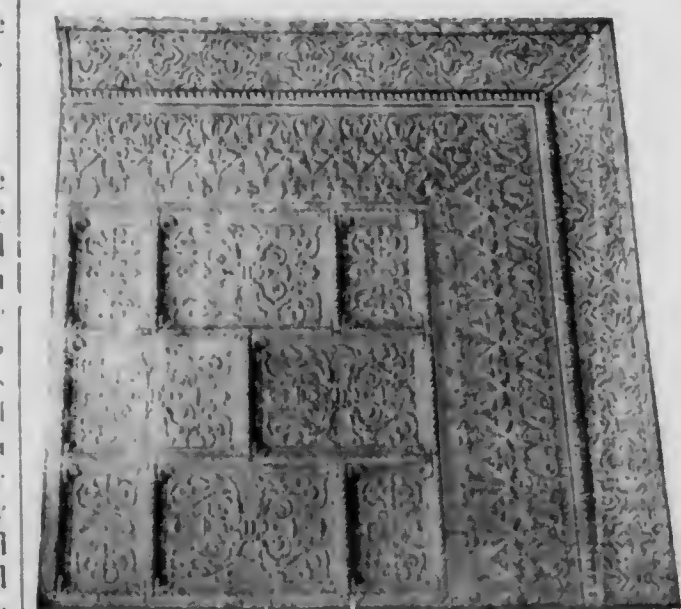
**SHOOK BROS.,**  
Stock and Poultry Breeders, Spring Mills, Pa.

**FOR SALE 20 CHOICE**  
**POLAND**  
**CHINA GILTS**  
of the best style and breeding in the land are now on sale in pig by two of the best breeders in the State, KING WILKES BROS. and FAULTLESS BLACK CHIEF BROS. The best row of Black Chief 20, the undated sweepstakes bear. Price for gilts, \$5 to \$20. Write me.

**A. H. HENDRICKS,**  
**HAZEL GREEN, WIS.**

**Fire-Weather-Lightning Proof**

Black, painted **ROOFING** and siding (brick, rock or galvanized) and (brick, rock or corrugated)  
**METAL CEILINGS AND SIDE WALLS**



**Penn Metal Ceiling and Roofing Co., Ltd.,**  
**PHILADELPHIA.**  
Write for prices.

### Assorting the Flocks.

Writers in many of our papers are continually telling the readers to "begin culling the chicks at the earliest possible period." "Market the culls as soon as you detect them," etc. This advice is sound when read by men of experience and at the same time it sounds like a needless warning to such men, yet we presume many of them would become careless about the matter, if not reminded of it by some writer whose own flock of birds are twenty-five per cent. culls, or who hasn't any fowls of his own, but who is denoting his paper and ink for the public good. As I said at the start it is certainly sound advice, and good judgment to market all culls as soon as detected and they are in condition for market, but for the benefit of the amateur let me add: First, be sure they really are culls. Many a good bird has been sold, because he was backward about developing and later on he has developed and come to the front and was the best of the clutch to which he belonged. Breeders of experience know this and such a bird, a slow grower, they do not class with their culls, unless he has some serious defect beside, but an amateur is liable to dislike this appearance and let them go with others. Therefore, we warn beginners to confine their selections of culls to those with bad combs, or earlobes, (and often the latter improves greatly with age,) bad tails, crooked backs, or toes, stubs on shanks, of smooth legged breeds and poor colored specimens. Don't cut too close for "shape" of birds, until you have seen them fully developed. Better feed a "broiler" long enough to make a "rooster" of him than to sell one that later on would, if allowed to live, have made the best of your seasons breeding. As the saying goes, "to make a long story short," "first be sure you are right and then go ahead." F. B. ZIMMER.

Mr. T. A. Stevenson, the well known fine stock breeder, of Tingley, Ringgold county, Iowa, has been a regular advertising patron for a number of years, and as a result has shipped stock to customers in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and all over the state of Iowa. He makes a specialty of Aberdeen Angus cattle, Chester White hogs, English Shire horses, Barred Plymouth Rock chickens and Boze turkeys. In his Angus herd we find representatives of the Heather Bloom, Pride, Georgiana, Maggie and other families. The chief stud bull is Morality 25710, a Heather Bloom, sired by Eric Estill 17431, a son of the great world's fair winner, Heather Lad 2d, which headed the Woodland herd of Mr. Wallace Estill of Estill, Mo. Morality had for dam May Belle R. 11994 by Baron Mantico 5442. The entire crop of spring calves are by Morality. It is a breeder of Chester White hogs that Mr. Stevenson is probably best known. His this year's crop of spring pigs numbers about seventy-five head, mostly sired by his Yale bred boar, Rex S. 10465. An April 10th litter, which contains one very promising male pig, was sired by Rex S., and out of the fine Pennsylvania bred sow, Happy Min. 10956. Other good litters are out of such fine, large, well finished sows as Lady Elvin 9354, Sunshine Model, Gipsy's Pet, Mabel 3, and Mabel 2d.

### DAVIS CO. HERD OF CHESTER WHITES

Have some good Gilts to farrow last of May and June. Price \$12 to \$14 for July and August Boar. Also Seed Oats that was shown at Five Fair, taking 1st premiums. Orders looked for Spring Pigs will be mostly from matured stock. Will be shipped subject to approval.  
**J. T. DONOVAN, B. 804, WARREN, ILL.**

### Debonair-Adirondack Kennels and Poultry Yards

Our Kennels contain the very choicest blood and many noted winners, in English Beagle Hounds, Dogs that HUNT and are bred from HUNTERS Also Cocker Spaniels, both Black and Red. Fit to show in any company. **6 DOGS** of each breed at Stud. Grown Stock and Puppies for Sale.  
In Poultry we annually breed many of the winners at our largest shows, in the following varieties: S. C. Br. Leghorns, White Ply. Rocks, Golden Sizer, White, Buff and W. C. Blk. Old, Silver and Golden Seabright, White and Black Cochins, White Polish and Game Bantams.

Eggs, \$3.00 per 13 or \$5.00 per 26.

**F. B. ZIMMER**

**Gloversville, N. Y.**

**J. E. WYMAN**

**LOCK BOX X.**

## LAKE COUNTY CHAMPION HERD OF CHESTER WHITE SWINE

**CHOICE STOCK FOR SALE.**  
Also **W. H. Turkeys, W. P. Rocks,**  
**Pekin Ducks and White Guineas.**  
**H. E. FLOOD, GURNEE, ILL.**

## 50 HEAD 50 CHOICELY-BRED Chester Whites

If you want a strictly first-class animal send at once.

5 Sows ready for Service  
10 Extra Boar Pigs, at \$10 each  
12 Extra Sow Pigs, at \$10  
23 First-class Pigs, single, \$8, pair \$15

This stock represents the very best of blood and breeding. Order at once

**C. E. MORRISON, OXFORD, PA.**



## Poultry Department.

W. B. GERMAN, Editor,  
Millville, Pa.

To whom all communications for this department should be addressed, except advertisements, which should be sent to Blooded Stock.

### The Chicken Mite.

During the past year or two we have had a number of letters with regard to the common chicken mite, and as the pest seems to be causing no little trouble to poultry raisers and farmers, it has seemed desirable to give it some attention.

The mites or "ticks," as they are often called, are very small and when filled with blood from the chickens have a red color, but when unfed they are whitish or grayish. They have eight legs in later stages, but when quite young have but six. The mouth parts are capable of extrusion so as to penetrate the skin of the fowl.

The mites remain on the chickens only while feeding and are to be found in great numbers secreted in the cracks and corners of the chicken house or adjacent places. On this account measures for their suppression must be directed toward freeing the fowls from them and killing all that are harbored in the building or preventing their attacks on the fowl. The attacks on the chickens are made more particularly at night, though of course some mites may be found on the fowls at almost any time.

The plan which we have commonly recommended is to thoroughly spray the inside of the chicken house with kerosene or kerosene emulsion, taking special pains to remove all mites from cracks or rough spots on the roosts and then to daub the ends of the roosts with soft tar so that the mites in attempting to reach the fowls must perish in the tar. It is believed that this method persistently followed will keep the ticks in check even if it does not exterminate them entirely. It will of course be necessary to keep the barrier fresh by additions of tar, as the earlier applications harden and it will be important to look for any places of secretion for mites, especially places where the chickens gather and are exposed to renewed infection with mites. Persistent watchfulness and most thorough treatment with whatever method is employed is certainly essential for success.

### The Care of the Setting Hen

The first essential to success in sitting a hen is to have the eggs fresh and fertile. The fresher the eggs, as a rule, the more promptly they will hatch and the more active and thrifty the chicks will be. In selecting a place for the nest, it is always well to remember to keep the nest as low down as possible. Some prefer to have the nest on the ground, if possible, or else have a little earth in the nest. Some like a green sod turned up as a nest bottom; when the sod begins to decay it will furnish a certain amount of heat. But good hatches have been made in all ways—with and without earth.

Now comes in the great value of having

your hens tame and accustomed to you. For then you can move every clogging hen to a box stall or closed place and set her in a nice box by herself. Some get old cheese boxes or other square boxes, and arrange them along the sides of a room, and in the e they place the hens that want to sit. They will thus be away from the laying hens, and there will be no need to be on the lookout for a new laid egg in the nests. Besides having all the setting hens in one room, they are much easier looked after. Water, feed and grit can be kept ready for every hen when she comes off her nest. We have seen more than twenty hens all sitting in one small room. All nests should be large and roomy, rather flat than deep. They should be well up to the top of any box or keg in which they may be placed. If a hen has to jump down into her nest there is danger of her breaking some of the eggs.

Before being put on a sitting of eggs, the hen should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder to destroy lice. The nest should receive a good dusting, too. Repeat once a week during the sitting period, and again when taken from the nest with her brood. It is well to slightly touch each chick on the head and throat with a small quantity of sweet oil or lard. It is a good idea to give the last dusting a day or two before the young chicks hatch out. A dust bath should be kept in the hatching room, so that the hen may take a bath herself when off the nest. Sometimes hens have been driven off their nests by vermin. Look out for them.

Sprinkle wheat bran over the floor of the incubator nurseries at hatching time. It is excellent for the little fellows to pick at and scratch in, before they are removed to the brooders.

In selecting eggs for hatching reject all odd-shaped, very small, or rough shelled eggs. Turn the eggs you are saving half over every twenty-four hours and do not allow them ever to become chilled.

To secure early winter layers it is necessary to have the chickens hatched early. Chickens hatched before the first of May should be ready to lay by the first of December, if not before, if they are properly grown.

During the busy work of spring, don't forget to look after the lice and mites in the hen house as the warm weather comes on. These pests will do a lot of harm by keeping your flock in an unprofitable condition. Get rid of them.

Select your eggs for hatching from none but the best layers. It will pay to study and watch your hens a little. Find out your best layers and mate them up with a good cock. Don't take your eggs for hatching indiscriminately from the eggs from the whole flock. Select! Select!

Arrange for a sitting of eggs from some reliable breeder of pure bred stock as early as possible. A sitting of eggs of the breed you fancy does not cost much, and pure stock is just as easy to keep as the mixed lot. Not only are the males thus obtained of a fresh strain, but the pullets thus added contribute fresh mother blood to the flock, and you gradually change to a better class of stock.

As showing what a small flock of hens will do, it might be well to mention that O. M. Lord, of Minnesota City, says that he kept a careful account of what his flock of 20 hens did for him from April 1st to November 1st. He sold \$65 worth of young chickens and \$10 worth of eggs, besides having all the chickens and eggs his family of eight could use. None were sold at fancy prices and the flock numbered 25 more than when he began. His hens were of Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte strains.

### Poultry and Shippers' Guide.

This is a book of over 800 PAGES which gives the name of every Postoffice in the United States and Canada and the express and railroad office for that point. Every shipper should have it. Only book of the kind in the world. Price \$2.50. Will send it and BLOODED STOCK book for \$2.50.

### MORE EGGS

Are laid by hens when kept free from vermin.

### Lambert's Death to Lice

Is the Remedy. It costs but one cent to try. My 64-page poultry book free.

D. J. LAMBERT,  
Box B, Appomattox, R. I.



**HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM**  
With the Excelsior Incubator. Thousands to successful operation. Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Lowest priced hatchery hatchery made. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs at less cost than any other hatchery. Geo. H. Stahl, 114 to 122 N. 6th St., Quincy, Ill.

### Eggs for Hatching \$1 for 13

Barred, Plymouth Rocks and Buff Leghorns. I have selected my stock from the very best strains and culled carefully. Can please you.

Miss Ruth A. Booth, Londonderry, Pa.

**23 Years** a breeder of B. Rocks. I offer 500 chicks for sale, the finest I ever raised one season. Circular free if you mention Blooded Stock.

**Joe Farmer,**  
Flushing, Belmont Co., Ohio

**UPLAND POULTRY FARM.** Box 15 Elm, D., Baltimore, Md.  
Has Eggs For Hatching.  
Barred Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. Prize winners at Boston, Washington, D. C., West Chester, and Hagerstown. Eggs from prize pens \$1 per 13, \$5 per 25. Farmers' Plymouth Rock Eggs \$1 per 13. Address: M. E. HELPS, MANAGER.

### S. C. B. LEGHORNS

Profile Layers, Prize Winners. My S. C. B. Leghorns are great layers of large eggs, averaging eight eggs a week. Have won 23 prizes on 25 entries, one here winning 5 firsts and 1 second on 6 entries with a score of 91. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 25. My Buff Rocks are from noted breeders yards and all have color. Eggs, \$1.50 per 13; \$2.50 per 25.

13 straight.  
W. B. German, Millville, Pa.

### Why Sows Eat Their Pigs.

"Why does a sow sometimes destroy and eat her pigs?" There are a good many reasons given for this habit. Among them the following: "Hysteria, something similar to puerperal mania in the human family." "An unnatural craving produced by an unhealthy condition of the body." "An acute thirst due to too much grain being fed and an insufficient supply of water."

I might give a half dozen other reasons but if investigated to the bottom they will all be found to be due to one cause, "improper feeding of the mother during pregnancy." No sow when farrowing in summer, running in good pasture with plenty of water to drink, ever eats her pigs. It is only when she farrows in winter quarters or in the very early spring after being wintered that this trouble occurs.

It makes a tired to read as I did a few days in a western paper devoted to the swine industry such advice as to be sure to "feed a pregnant sow for a few days before farrowing a piece of fat pork daily, and if costive to give a dose of salts sufficient to move the bowels and cool the blood." What nonsense! Why not be sensible and tell the owner to make the conditions as near like summer as possible and then feed the sow, not only for a few days or weeks before farrowing, but during the whole period on a succulent, cooling diet. I will stake my reputation as a farmer that no sow kept in a roomy warm pen and fed liberally on roots, wheat middlings with a little husk and meat added and plenty of skim milk will ever eat her pigs.

Last winter put twelve sows in a roomy basement and fed them on nine bushels of culled apples and twenty pounds of wheat middlings daily, and the twelve raised 100 nice pigs and never a moment was lost in watching them, nor did they show any tendency to cannibalism. I am this winter keeping twenty on a diet of mangels, wheat middlings and skim milk with a little oil meal occasionally, and I am not the least afraid any of them will have a craving for young pork at farrowing time. When a breeding sow is wintered, as so many of them are, on what hay she can pick up in the barnyard and a daily feed of ear corn, and compelled to sleep in the straw or under the barn, she becomes constipated and feverish, and when the family arrives there is no milk for them, but on the contrary the udder is caked, badly inflamed and sore, and not being able to reason from cause to effect it is no wonder that instead of eating the owner, who by his foolish way of feeding is the responsible party, she has hysteria and eats the pigs. The wonder is that she lives through the ordeal of farrowing.

Of course it is better not to meddle with the sow at this time unless assistance is absolutely necessary, but every sow from her youth up should be handled and made so tame that the presence of her owner will not annoy her, so that he may be around, but if she be fed properly as above indicated she will need nothing until she is through, when in a short time, she should be given a drink of quite warm water and then left until she comes from her bed of her own accord, which will sometimes not be for a full day or more.

Of course it will not do to feed so much succulent and laxative food as I have indicated, and then compel the sow to endure zero cold or sleep in a snow bank or wet straw. But every man so foolish as

to keep his sows in such quarters ought to know enough not to try to have them raise a family until they had time to run in pasture so as to fully overcome the evil effect of such a suicidal system of wintering.—J. S. Woodward, The National Stockman and Farmer.

It costs double the amount to put a pound of grain on a pig one year old than it does to make the same increase on one of six months. The younger pigs are the more profit there are in feeding them.

We should not overlook the value of ashes in building up the bone of hogs. Even in the west, where no sows accumulate, the cobs from the corn should be burned and spread where the swine can get at them.

Hogs are not advancing in price as rapidly as some would like to see them. The quality offered for sale are above the average, but not just the right kind to bring fancy prices. The white hogs still top the market.

How about a club for Blooded Stock

Banish any fowl that is sick.

Corn meal fattens fowls rapidly.

Make the nests low but do not have them under the roosts.

Whole wheat fed at noon is regarded as a good egg producer.

Keep the hens which have proven themselves to be good mothers.

The earlier in the season you get the little chicks off, the better for them.

If a fowl looks like there is something the matter with it, attend to it at once.

Chickens hatched in incubators are often killed by kindness. They should exercise.

If the growth of chicks is the object, they should be fed every two or three hours.

After a hen has laid a great number of eggs she becomes less vigorous, and her eggs will produce weak chickens.

The variety of fowls to be chosen depends largely upon ones surroundings. Heavy fowl stand confinement; the others do not.

**Does 20 Hens' Work**

The ordinary size Victor Incubator hatches as many chickens as 20 hens could hatch, and does it when hens can't be induced to set. A Victor Incubator is the greatest profit bringer that the poultryman or farmer can employ. It represents the latest step in artificial hatching. Being scientifically perfect in its operation—positively regulates itself—

**The Improved VICTOR Incubator**

is moderately priced. It is most economical to buy and to operate, most profitable in the results obtained. A written guarantee goes with every Victor Incubator that it will do everything claimed for it—or money refunded. Catalog 6c, circular free.

**Geo. Ertel Co., Quincy, Ill., U. S. A. Established 1867.**

**EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM**

**Prize Winning Barred Plymouth Rocks.**

Our Barred Plymouth Rocks have been selected with great care, endeavoring to secure the clean, clear and distinct barring so much sought after and seldom found. Our chickens have unlimited range. We have mated our hens with **THREE COCKERELS COSTING FIFTY (\$50) DOLLARS** EGGS \$1.00 PER 13. No reduction. Trust to be favored with your order.

**MRS. ANNA MORRISON; STOCK P O P A.**

**We Guarantee You**

|                            |             |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 11 Fertile Eggs for \$1.50 | No Pig      |
| 22 " " " 2.50              | in the Poke |
| 50 " " " 4.00              | about       |
| 100 " " " 7.00             | that        |

**From Our Improved Pekin Ducks**

They combine all the good qualities of the best strains in the land; largest, greatest layers, quickest growers, most profitable of all poultry, your place is not complete without a flock of these grand birds. Try some eggs this spring, the result will surprise you. Our Pekin Ducks will lay with the best in the land, 12 eggs, \$1.00; 100 eggs, \$7.00; 1 set each Box and Box for \$2.00.

**MARYEROK RANCH.**  
J. M. ELICINGER, Prop'r. FANNETTSPURG, PA.



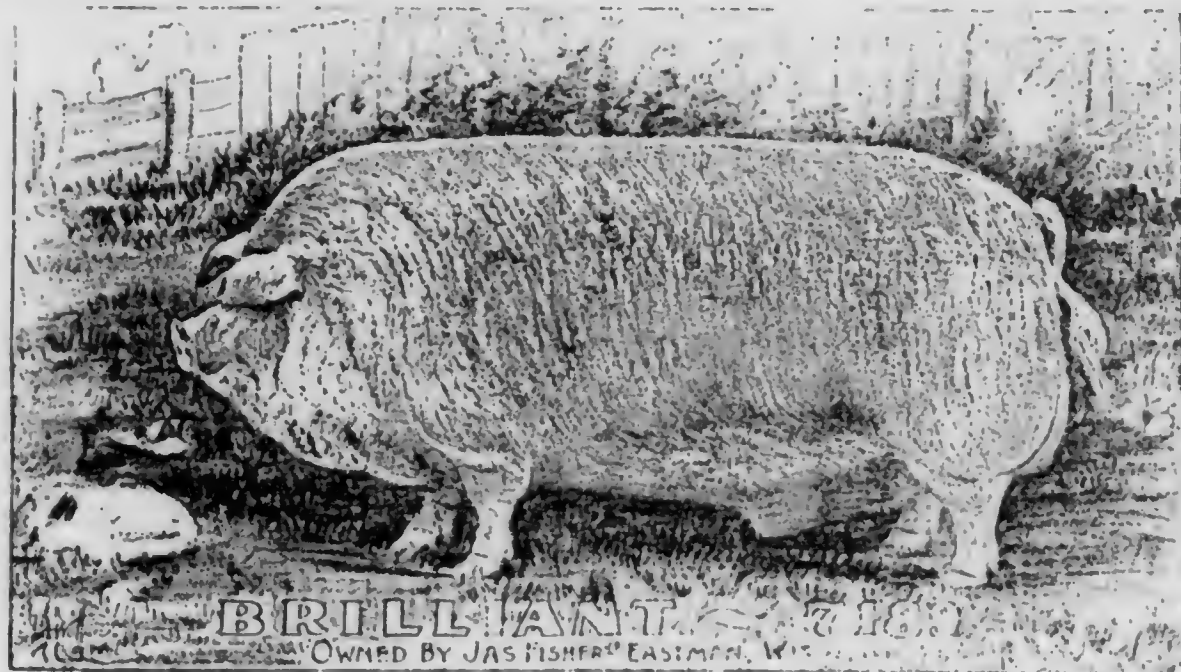


The Heather Bloom Bull—MORALITY  
No 25710—at the head of herd.

## GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**  
Improved Chester White Swine  
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.  
**T. A. STEVENSON, TINGLEY RING-  
GOLD CO., IOWA.**



**JAMES FISHER, JR.**  
Eastman, Wis.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF IMPROVED

## CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of Spring Pigs now on hand ready to ship. Among the lot are some fit to head the best herds and will be sold for what they are worth. Come and see them or write for prices and catalogue.

## There is One Paper

that every reader should take, and that is the practical, wide-awake, spit-ky, little

## Farm Journal

the biggest paper of its size in the United States of America. It is the bulleted-down paper, much in little. Knows what to leave out. A hustler from "way back." Your wife wants the Farm Journal, and we know it: don't let her suffer the children cry for it. Established 29 years ago and now has the largest circulation of any monthly agricultural paper in the world. A paper for sleeve-rolled up farmers, and edited by practical, actual farmers. Gumption through and through. Clean, honest, enterprising, useful, cheap, but not too cheap to be good. Just your size, cut to fit you.

## Go Ask Your Neighbor

Why have a Mortgage on the Farm, Poor Crops, Rheumatism, Sour Bread, Hole in pocket, Skeleton in the Closet, and other Faints or Troubles, when he can get the Farm Journal 5 years for 50 cents. Yes, we will receive 2 year subscribers at 20 cents; 3 year at 40 cents; but we like better 5 years—remainder of 1899 and all of 1900, 1901, 1902 and 1903—all for 90 cents. Agents wanted where we have none—a good job for the right person.

For SAMPLE COPY write to  
**FARM JOURNAL.**  
Philadelphia Pa.

## Waukon Herd of O. I. C. Swine

Breeding Animals of both sexes, for sale at all times. Herd now numbers 200 head. 150 Spring Pigs to select from, now ready to ship. Also Aberdeen Angus Cattle of best breeding. Write for prices.

**G. W. Berrier & Co., Waukon, Iowa**  
P. O. Box 51

## FOS SALE

Poland China Bantam  
U. S. King No. 39 91  
Sire Useful U. S. No. 2847, he by Black U. S. No. 1317 from U. S. No. 1317. Sound and gentle and in good stock condition. Cannot use him longer.

**E. E. HARSHMAN,**  
West Middlesex, Pa.

## Vernon County Herd

OF IMPROVED  
**CHESTER WHITES.**

Stock of all ages for sale. Am looking orders for choice Polanry or March pigs from choice old sows. White and Barred P. Rocks and S. L. Wyandotte Poultry.  
**JOHN A. DOERR, Springfield, Wis.**

## Registered Poland... Chinas

Berkshires and  
Chester Whites.  
Large strains, all ages, mated not akin. Sows bred and born ready for service.

**E. F. ROOSTERS,**  
Pekin Ducks,  
M. B. Turkeys.  
Satisfaction guaranteed prominent breeds of Eggs Chicken, Pekin Ducks M. B. Turkeys.  
Write for prices, etc.  
**F. F. HAMILTON, Cochrantville, Pa.**

## Maple Grove Herd of Improved Chester WHITE SWINE.

Is up to date in size and quality. Strangers are invited to come and look it over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of the highest quality is my aim. Try me. Order a February male pig now to head your herd and save express charges, and get ahead of the fellow who always waits until he needs one.

**N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.**  
BOX 21



**H. H. CARR & CO.,** 61 Board of Trade, CHICAGO.

## Have You a Cow?

## Hoard's Dairyman

FT. ATCHISON, WIS.

Is the best dairy paper in America advocating up-to-date methods. It tells how to raise the calf, select the dairy cow, the best breed and form and why. The most approved form of making butter, how to best dispose of butter. It teaches how to be a successful dairyman, whether keeping one cow or a hundred, and you cannot afford to be without it. Men have become rich by practicing its doctrines.

The subscription to HOARD'S DAIRYMAN is \$1.00 per year. You can save money by subscribing with us and get Hoard's Dairyman.

## Alaska Gold

Is flooding the country and prices are going up, but we still sell the U. S. Standard at least lowest prices also.



Hundreds of open entries at less than wholesale prices, viz:  
Sewing Machines, Bicycles, Organs, Pianos, Elder Mills, Carriages, Carts, Harnesses, Saws, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Axles, Hay Cutters, Press Blanks, Feed Mills, Saws, Drills, Road Mowers, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Pumps, Lathes, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Knives, Tools, Wire Fences, Fanning Mills, Crow Bars, Bolters, Washes, Clothes wringers, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES.  
Send for free catalogue and see how to save money.  
206 Jackson Boulevard, CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

Rec'd SEP 4 - 1899

# BLOODED STOCK

VOL. IV.

OXFORD, PA., AUGUST, 1899.

No. 6

## Multiplied Value In CREAM SEPARATORS



DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATORS are twice as well made and cost twice as much to make as imitating machines. They run with half the power, half the speed and half the wear, require but half the care and last twice as long as other separators. Under harder conditions their work is doubly efficient, and under all conditions they save twice as much as other separators over settling systems. Their sales are ten times those of all other machines combined. Their price is no greater but on the contrary less than cheaply made imitating machines in proportion to actual capacity, regardless of overwhelming superiority in every feature of separator efficiency.

Send for new 1899 catalogue.

## THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

Western Offices:  
RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.  
CHICAGO.

GENERAL OFFICES:  
74 CORTLANDT STREET,  
NEW YORK.

Branch Offices:  
1102 ARCH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA.



## Greenwood Valley Herd .....

My herd is made up of the following Boars and Sows, with over 20 head now ready for rearing: Victor 2d, No 8283; Patterson Jim, No 11981; McKinley 2d, No 11809; Bobbie Wilkes, Vol 21; Look Me Over, No. 43685; Patterson's Winner, No 41067; Prince Wilton, No 35823; Happy Medium, Jr., 8091; Charles of Columbia, No. 6947. The following are Sows: Lady W, No 87470; Dorothy, 12148; Look At Me, 107010; New York Pride 7th, 101710; Patterson's Style, 108133; Silven Pet, 12159; Fancy's Prize Winner, 105316; Full of Show, 105532; Patterson's Flower, 15681; Daisy of Columbia, 11791; Naomie Medium, 11516; B. J. Jey, 12682; Fannie, 12683; Fancy Wilton, 99116; Columbia Lady, 11798; Lady Montic, Vol 21, and the Famous Bess 2d, 3358. This is just one-half my herd of sows. By the time this reaches your homes I will be ready to offer you 100 finer pigs than I ever raised before. Price \$5.00 each 8 weeks old. Also I have 6 very choice Service Boars for sale and 10 Fancy Sows, some of them bred and others ready to breed. These individuals are strictly first-class and will be sold at a bargain. Come and select for yourself. Satisfaction guaranteed or money returned.



New York Pride 7th 101710, taken from life. Owned by P. K. Patterson.

**P. K. PATTERSON,**  
COLUMBIA CO. GREENWOOD, PA.

Chester Whites,  
Poland Chinas, Berkshires,  
Jersey Durocs.



We have them for sale 2 months old for \$10, \$12 and \$15 each or will give them

**Free To Any Person**

who will send us clubs for BLOODED STOCK amounting to the price of the Pig wanted.

Subscription, 25c a year. 4 years, \$1.00

**BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.**

# BLOODED STOCK

ON THE FARM

VOL IV.

OXFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1899.

No. 10

## NEW 20TH CENTURY CREAM SEPARATORS

SEPTEMBER FIRST marked the introduction of the new and improved 20TH CENTURY "Baby" or "Dairy" sizes of De Laval Cream Separators. These improvements denote another great advance in cream separator construction and efficiency, materially increase capacities, and render the new "Alpha" disc machines simply unapproachable by anything else in the shape of a cream separator, either in efficiency, mechanical construction or practical cheapness. Overwhelming as has been the conceded superiority of the De Laval machines heretofore their standard is now raised still higher and they are more than ever placed in a class by themselves as regards all possible competition. No effort nor expense has been spared to make the new 20TH CENTURY De Laval machines literally perfect separators—machines for everybody, that nobody can criticise and nobody ask for anything better or cheaper.

Send for "New Century" catalogue.

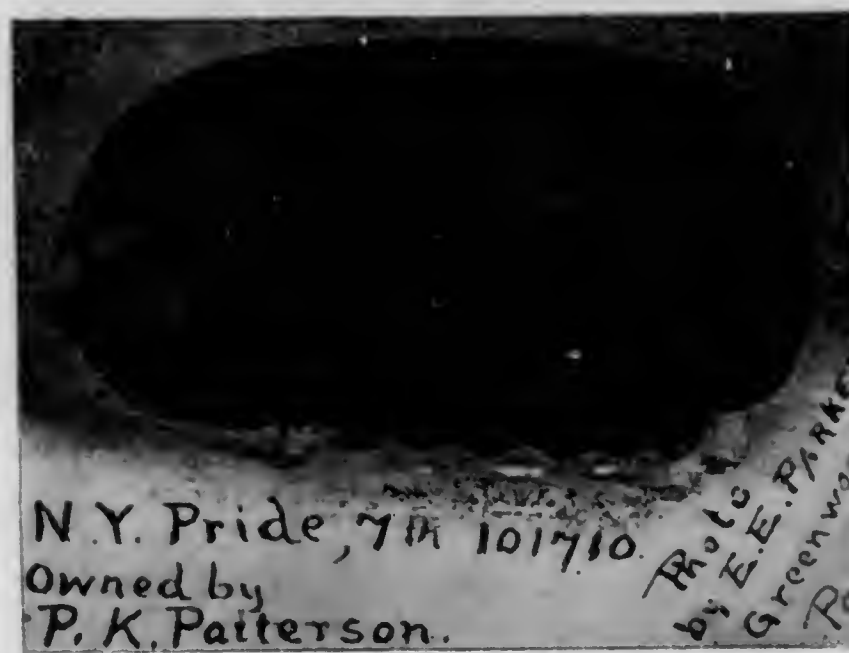
**THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.**

|                                                       |                                                       |                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| Western Offices:<br>RANDOLPH & CANAL STS.<br>CHICAGO. | GENERAL OFFICES:<br>74 CORTLANDT STREET,<br>NEW YORK. | Branch Offices:<br>1102 ARCH STREET,<br>PHILADELPHIA |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|



## GREENWOOD VALLEY HERD

Thoroughbred Swine,  
A. J. C. C. Jerseys  
and Barred Plymouth Rocks



head of Pigs and grown stock, ranging in weight from 30 lbs. to 650 lbs. I still have to offer a choice lot of Sows bred and service Boars (only a few left), together with over 100 choice Pigs eight weeks old. PRICES ROCK BOTTOM. I raise more, sell more and can sell cheaper, considering quality. Barred P. Rocks Cockerels and Pullets for sale, price \$1.00 up. All birds scored before shipping. You cannot afford to miss all of this. Spend a day or two and come and see what I have to offer you; it will please you; it will make you money.

**P. K. PATTERSON,**  
GREENWOOD, PA.  
COLUMBIA COUNTY.



The Heather Bloom Bull—MORALITY  
No 25710—at the head of herd.

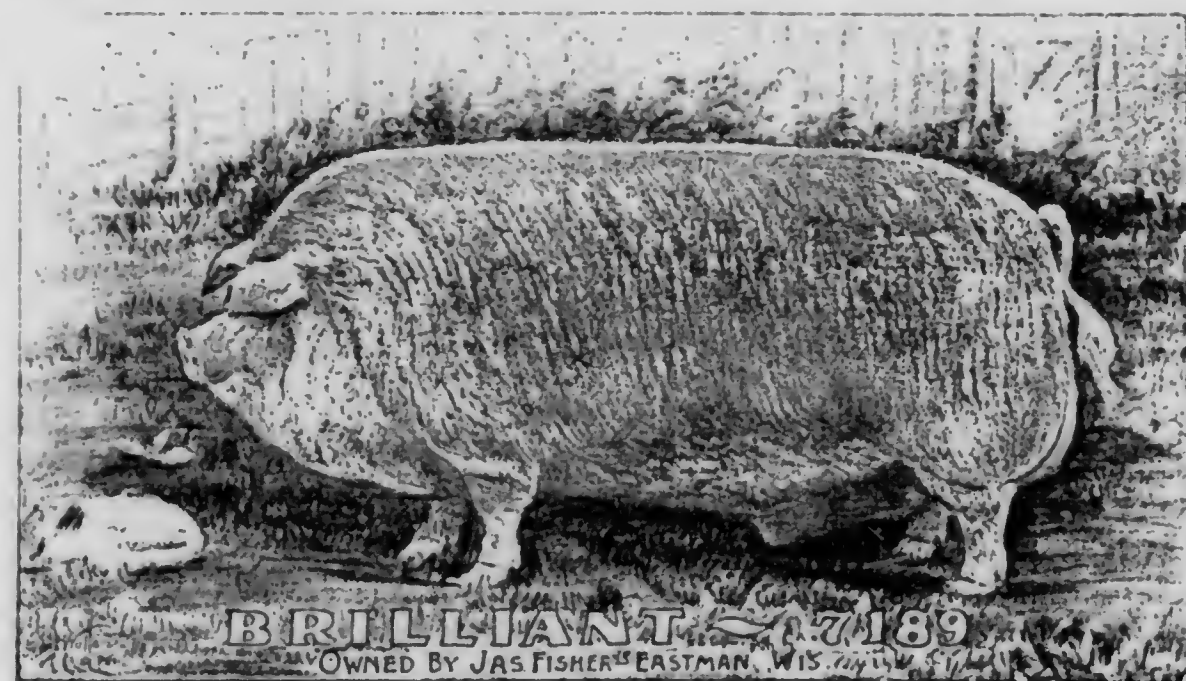
## GRAND VIEW STOCK FARM

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

Improved Chester White Swine  
B.P. Rock Chickens, M.B. Turkeys

All stock recorded. Write for prices.

**T. A. STEVENSON,** TINGLEY RING-  
GOLD CO. IOWA.



## JAMES FISHER, JR.

Eastman, Wis.

BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF IMPROVED

## CHESTER WHITE SWINE

A choice lot of Spring Pigs now on hand ready to ship. Among the lot are some fit to head the best herds and will be sold for what they are worth. Come and see them or write for prices and catalogue.

## VERNON CO. HERD

OF  
IMPROVED CHESTERS

If you want a choice Chester White place your order now with the oldest and largest herd in Vernon County and secure the best blood at reasonable prices. This herd has won more blue ribbons than any other herd in the county. A choice lot of fine young animals now on hand ready for shipment. Also White and B. P. Rocks and S. S. Wyandotte Poultry.

**J. A. DOERR,**  
Springville, Wis.

SEND 50 CENTS



TO US WITH THIS AD, and we will send you this Violin. Outfit by express C. O. D. subject to examination. This violin is a genuine Stradivarius Model, made of old wood, curly maple back and sides, top of seasoned pine, specially selected for violins, edges laid with purfling, best quality ebony finished trimmings. THIS IS A REGULAR \$50.00 VIOLIN, beautifully finished, highly polished, with splendid tone quality. Complete with a genuine Brazil wood Tourte model bow, 1 extra set of strings, a seal, well made violin case, large piece of rosin, and one of the best common sense instruction books published. YOU CAN EXAMINE IT at your express office, and if found exactly as represented and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent \$3.75 less the 50 cent deposit, or \$3.25 and express charges, and the outfit is yours. With every order accompanied by cash in full we will give one lettered Register chart, which can be adjusted to any violin without changing the instrument and will prove a valuable guide to beginners, and we will also allow the instrument to be returned after a day's trial if not found entirely satisfactory in every respect. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. Address, SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) Chicago. (SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. are thoroughly reliable. —Editor.)

## ....BLOODED STOCK....

A MONTHLY DEVOTED TO THE

## Advancemet of Swine Breeding.

VOL. IV.

OXFORD, PA., DECEMBER, 1899.

NO. 10

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Fifty Cents a Year (always in advance).

## ADVERTISING RATES.

Single insertion.....\$1.00 per inch  
Six months.....5 per cent. discount  
One year.....10 " " " " " "  
Advertisements set as reading matter in minimum  
\$2.00 per inch per month.  
No advertisements taken for less than 50 cents

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription has been received and credit given you on our books.

A MARK on the margin here means that your subscription expires with this issue and you are invited to renew at once, so we can keep our books straight.

## PROTECTION.

We are determined that our patrons shall not be swindled by advertisers in our columns. We will not accept ads. from unreliable persons to our knowledge, or fake ads. at any price. We do not guarantee a pig's tail to curl twice and to the right side or refund money, nor settle trifling disputes, but any case where a wrong has been done in a willful manner we want to be notified. We propose to keep our columns clean and protect our subscribers from swindlers.

Entered at the Post Office at Oxford, a. a. second-class mail matter, May 27, 1899.

Communications and all matter for publication should reach us by the 20th of the month previous to the date of issue. Address, BLOODED STOCK, Oxford, Pa.

ONE DIFFERENCE between Blooded Stock and its competitors (Swine Journals) is that its columns are not filled blowing up its advertisers and their stock. We give our readers good practical common sense reading and points that will put DOLLARS IN YOUR POCKET.

## OUR GREAT SUBSCRIPTION OFFER

Until Dec. 15 We Will Offer  
Blooded Stock to Jan. 1,

1901, for Only

**10 CENTS**

We will send no back numbers, but will start the paper from the date your subscription is received. We offer this only to build up our subscription quickly and will not be good after Dec. 15, 1899.

We urge every one of our friendly readers to mention this trial offer to their acquaintances and send us a few new subscribers. You will do them and us a favor. Send all orders to

Blooded Stock.

## From One of Our Well-Known Advertisers.

EDITOR BLOODED STOCK—We are just in receipt of your valuable little paper. No paper comes to my office that is more welcome, it is full of just what any live stockman wants and needs, consequently it is appreciated. As an advertising medium it cannot be excelled; it goes to buyers, men who read and reason, men who want the best, for they know that it is good. The outlook for swine is good for some time to come, trade is lively, so breeders all report. I know it is with me. This Fall found me with 75 Fall pigs and they are just about gone, and for good prices the demand for brood sows is good, never saw it better, although the price of pork is not high, but it is healthy and holds its own under large receipts, that is the best indication of a good market and hogs will go higher before they go much lower.

In selecting brood sows for the coming pig crop don't depend entirely on the boar, although it is well claimed he is half of the herd. Remember the sow is the other half. A good sow mated to a good boar is much more apt to prove a good investment than the reverse.

I spoke in these columns some time ago about buying a boar early, but all have not availed themselves of the opportunity. Every day brings letters for boars fit for service, they want them at once. While most breeders are sold out of good stuff they will be obliged to take a cull or haul their sows off to some neighbor's hog and pay out half what a hog early in the season would cost, beside the trouble and delay. Every farmer ought to have his own male, it will pay him in the long run, and if he gets you good pigs keep him for two or three years, or as long as convenient. He ought to be a thoroughbred; you should have his pedigree, insist upon it when you buy him. It insures you what you have got and also helps you to sell him if you wish to do so.

I frequently get letters from farmers asking what will you let me have a pig for without pedigree, saying they do not care for pedigree. Now you do or you don't wish to go to the expense of buying a boar from a breeder, for you want to know the breeding of the pig. Breeders will sell no cheaper without pedigree, because so many times in the course of a year you will get letters asking for pedigree. As they have a chance to sell him or take him to the fair and they won't believe me when I say he is a full blood, because I can show his pedigree. Again I find another class of farmers who insist before they buy of knowing the breeding of the hog. These men are up to date; they read our swine papers and are posted on what line of breeding is the best. They also wish to know if the pig is related to one that they have previously used; they wish to

avoid inbreeding, knowing that nothing will degrade a lot of pigs quicker than inbreeding too closely. This they leave to the expert; they are after results and that is what counts. JAS. FISHER, JR., Eastman, Wis. Breeder of Chester Whites.

## The Brood Sow in Winter.

John F. Coulter, of Daily, Mich., says in writing to the Iowa Homestead, concerning the brood sow in winter:

The brood sow, after her pigs have been weaned, should not be fed too heavily, but simply kept in a good thrifty condition. During the fall and fore part of the winter, she should be allowed to run on rye, wheat or some other good pasture, and fed a very little grain. Her appetite naturally craves something green as she recuperates after the strain that is necessarily placed upon her in raising a litter of pigs. Too much grain should not be fed in the winter, as the bowels will have a tendency to become constipated—a thing that should be avoided during gestation. In the absence of pasture during the winter months, substitute bran and mill feed, mixed up in a good slop, seasoning it with sufficient salt to be palatable. It is a good idea to shell what corn you do feed them, boil it and mix with your slop. After breeding your sows in December, if April pigs are desired, which is a good time to have them farrowed in this latitude, she should be fed more slop than corn for best results. The brood sow must not be starved during pregnancy if you wish to have good, thrifty and healthy offspring. It is always desirable to have the young, when first farrowed, as strong and active as possible, and then there is but little difficulty in raising a large per cent of each litter. Regular feeding and not allowing the sow to become too hungry at any time is also desirable. Good bedding and plenty of it should be provided, changing the same frequently, so as not to allow it to become damp from any cause. Avoid any cold draught in the sleeping apartment during severe cold weather. Hogs should be kept in such comfortable quarters in cold weather that it will be unnecessary for them to huddle together too closely in order to be comfortable. The brood sows should have all the water they desire, but avoid giving it to them too cold.

In selecting your brood sows choose the lengthy ones, they always farrow the largest and best litters. A roomy sow is always desired.

You are looking for a breeding boar, be sure to select a good one. With the price hogs are bringing now it would be well to pay a good price for a boar to breed your sows to. A cheap boar is dear at any price.



## Growing and Feeding Hogs for Market.

Paper by W. P. Winner, read at Farmers' Institute, Mound Valley, Kan., October 5, 1899.

I would select thoroughbreds of the breed I desired to grow, especially the male. He should be a good individual, should have a well rounded ham, well let down to hock, back slightly arched, ribs well sprung, flank broad and well let down, good strong bone, wide between the eyes, which should be full, stand well upon his feet and have good carriage.

The sows should have head somewhat smaller than that of the male, good length of body, ribs well sprung and rather long, deep heart girth, stand well up on good feet, and should be of quiet disposition.

The brood sow should have a run on pasture of some kind. Clover, alfalfa, rye and oats are good. They should have plenty of water at all times. I consider the water fountain the best way to supply them with pure, clean water. I consider oats with a slop made of one-third shorts and two-thirds wheat bran fed twice a day the best ration for brood sows.

I would not keep more than eight or ten sows in one lot or pasture as they are liable to pile up in the sleeping quarters. They should have dry, clean sleeping quarters.

I would arrange a pen for the sow and little fellows with a railing around inside eight or ten inches from the floor and six inches from the sides, so the sow will not lie on the pigs when she lies down.

The sow should not be fed much grain until her pigs are one week old. I would feed oats at first and gradually increase the feed, so that by the end of the third week she will be on full feed. She should have a liberal feed of sweet slop three times a day.

I would make a creeping pen in which I would place a shallow trough so the dam cannot get to it. I would put in it a small quantity of sweet milk or a slop made of shorts, or better still, ground oats with hulls sifted out. Never feed more than the pigs can clean up good. When the pigs are about 7 weeks old I would keep milk producing feed from the sow, and by the time the pigs are eight or nine weeks old they will have weaned themselves in most cases. Then I would feed the pigs a ration of ground oats and corn with same quantity of wheat bran, say ground oats 25 pounds, corn meal 25 pounds, wheat bran 50 pounds, soaked a few hours and fed sweet, morning, noon and night, with ear corn twice a day. Feed what the pigs will clean up and never more. As they get older I would increase the amount of feed to what they will consume, would feed what they will consume, would feed what they will clean up nicely three times each day or oftener if possible; would make them squeal for their feed each time. I think the hogs should have plenty of good pure water and dry, clean sleeping quarters at all times, and they should weigh from 250 to 350 pounds, and even 400 at 8 or 9 months old.

I think it a mistaken idea that a hog must be shut up in a dry pen and to have corn by him at all times to take on fat. I believe he needs exercise to aid digestion and to develop muscle, which is lean meat. I also think it a mistaken idea to shut a lot of hogs up in a filthy pen when it is desired to begin feeding them for market or family use, and feed them enough the very first feed to last them two or three days. They will eat too much at first, which will arrest digestion,

bring on disease, and cause a loss of feeding from one to three weeks.

As I said before, I think the better plan is to feed a small amount at first and gradually increase until they are on full feed, cleaning up their feed each time.

In conclusion I would urge the grower and feeder of hogs to feed often, give plenty of pure, clean water, a clean, dry place for them to sleep, plenty of exercise and a liberal amount of pasture.

## Shall I Buy a Feed Cooker.

We have no doubt but that this question presents itself to many of our readers in almost this form each recurring season. It is not always easy to arrive at positive conclusions in a matter of this kind simple as it may seem. Many experiments have been made to test the value of the practice of cooking feed for live stock. Such experiments have not always indorsed the wisdom of the practice. Some even have cried it down, declaring that nothing was to be gained by cooking feed and that the cost of feeding was unnecessarily increased by the expense of machinery, fuel, time, etc. As against these conclusions we are compelled to state that the feed cooker is growing in popularity daily and that we have never known a man who cooked feed for his animals, but that was a friend of the practice. One thing is certain, and we believe it is not denied by even the most rabid opponents of the practice, and that is, that the cooking of feed materially increases the succulence, flavor and digestibility.

It transpires, therefore, that the man who cooks feed may employ waste by-products to his material advantage. For instance: straw, clover haulm, pea vines, bean straw, and coarser and harder portions of corn stalks, sorghum, etc., may be made valuable as stock food by steaming or cooking in combination with a small grain ration. The aroma and flavor of the grain permeates the whole mess, making it appetizing and at the same time digestible. It must be remembered however, that the simple cooking of feed will not add in any way to its food content, as for instance in the substance above, but it makes that food content appetizing and hence available and digestible. The cooking of feed also brings changed and improved conditions of feeding. For instance: Cooked feed is not thrown upon the ground to be trampled upon and "hogged" over; nor is the animal compelled to take up dirt and filth together with disease germs in its consumption. Cooked food is fed from feeding troughs, which we clean, and are easily kept clean.

These changes in common with others which might be named, certainly put the stamp of approval on the practice of cooking food.



A very good cooker for general use is the "Electric," shown above, which is manufactured by the Electric Wheel Company, of Quincy, Illinois. It is well and carefully made of good material and has given excellent satisfaction in the past. Write these people for their catalogue, prices, etc. They sell direct to the farmer at wholesale prices.

## Ways of Feeding Hogs.

A neighbor who has never lost any hogs by disease feeds scrupulously after this fashion: A barrel of clean water is kept always on tap and the hogs help themselves ad libitum by means of an automatic watering attachment. They are fed regularly three times a day in the following order. First, will mixed fresh and therefore sweet, or practically sweet (for no one can furnish satisfactory affidavit as to the condition of every batch of creamery skim milk at the time it is fed); next corn scattered in a different place. At feeding time the swine congregate like boys around a circus tent ready for their swill, and the first come are first served, but they depart as soon as they get about half filled up and hustle off to where the corn is to be scattered so as to get the first installment of that also. This gives the other pigs a chance at the swill after the boss pigs have departed, and they also seek for the corn. After eating up the corn they wander back at leisure to the trough for that purpose. He is a good all-around farmer and keeps good hogs. Having had uninterrupted success with this method, he follows it without variation. We know of others who have warmly recommended different methods until perchance sick hogs weakened their confidence in any method as a sure way to ward off disease. Our own method is very different—perhaps not so good—but results are satisfactory, and so we stick to it the same as others do to their methods. Ours is the lazy man's method—feed twice a day except two small pigs.

## Speaking of Agricultural Papers

## The Practical Farmer

of Philadelphia still retains its leadership in the Agricultural Press. It is still the most

## Practical Progressive

farm paper published. Has more original features than any other paper and is adding others that in the judgment of its wide awake, progressive management will prove beneficial to its subscribers.

ITS SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS. Short Cuts, Experience Pool, Mistakes, Failures and Successes, and Postal Card Correspondence are all maintained by original contributions from subscribers who are paid upwards of \$20 in cash every week for the best contributions to those Departments.

THE FARM IMPLEMENT ANNEX will give you more practical knowledge of modern farm implements than you would be taught elsewhere in a lifetime.

The Practical Farmer is made to your measure, no matter what your station in life. It will make you money as well as save your money.

Stand at the head as the original advocate of home mixing of fertilizers, and although it has cost the management a good many thousands of dollars to take this stand, they still maintain their position in this respect, and will continue to maintain it as long as The Practical Farmer is published in the best interests of every agriculturist in the country.

The Practical Farmer has been published continuously since 1855.

If you do not already subscribe for this Peer of the Agricultural Press send 25 cents (stamps or silver) to the publishers and they will send it to you for three months on trial. A postal card will bring you sample copies for examination.

Subscription price—\$1.00 a year.

OUR NEW SUPPLY CATALOGUE (144 pages) contains some mighty interesting reading. If you want a copy send us a postal card and you will receive it by return mail. "A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Earned," and we can save you a good many dollars. Send for the catalogue to-day.

Address THE PRACTICAL FARMER CO., Market and 18th Sts., Philadelphia.

## DARKE COUNTY HERD

## Improved Chester White Swine

Breeds Prize Winners. Large Litters and easy feeders. Young pigs of either sex for sale now, good ones, no 3 for \$10 pigs, but prices reasonable. Write your wants and mention Blooded Stock.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

## "It is Unique"

## The Farmers' Institute Bulletin

Occupies a field peculiarly its own. No other paper is like it. It is copyrighted.

## It Contains:

Facts Relating to Agriculture; Tables and Analyses of Foods and Fertilizers; Formulas for Home Making; The Latest Developments in Scientific Agriculture; Sketches regarding the most noted Institute workers, their farms and their stock, and fine half-tone pictures of them; Thoughtful articles from the best posted agriculturalists, full of meat for the progressive farmer.

## Bulletins Briefed:

Being the cream of Experiment Station in verification from every State in the Union prepared expressly for the Bulletin by an expert. This feature alone is worth the subscription price.

## Keep Posted:

The Farmers' Institute Bulletin is now issued monthly and the subscription price is \$1 per year. Send for a three-months' trial subscription. Write now to the

## Farmers' Institute Bulletin Publishing Co.

ELLIS WOODWORTH, MANAGER  
Fayetteville, N. Y.

All the Leading Agricultural and Scientific Books on Sale.

Averaging the people of Kansas into one family you will have an intelligent and progressive farmer's family, exceedingly prosperous and demanding the best of all things for its home, state and nation. In that farmer's home you will find a prominent place for

## .....The.....

## ..Farmers Advocate..

It is there because it is a reliable, practical and thoroughly up-to-date farm paper.

## THE FARMERS ADVOCATE

is the only paper covering Kansas and Oklahoma which gives condensed news, practical farm notes (no office farming). Special attention to the women and children of the family and gives every member of the family just what he wants each week. Two dollar's worth for \$1. Every Wednesday. Agents wanted.

Sent on trial six weeks for a dime.

If you have anything to advertise to farmers in its territory the Farmers Advocate will give you prompter and surer service than any other publication. Write for particulars.

The Farmers Advocate,  
Topeka, Kansas.

## Foreign Swine Competition.

According to a recent announcement from Berlin, Germany, the great American hog is to be subjected to an important rivalry from Europe and Asia. European importers have not grown tired of American pork and other pig products, but European capitalists are reported to be envious of the American swine exporters and desirous of entering into rivalry with him. The announcement referred to convey the information that a powerful company, composed of French, German and Russian capitalists, with a capital of over \$50,000,000, has been formed for purpose of competing with the American pork exporters in Europe, particularly in Germany, England and Scandinavia. The plan is to raise hogs on a large scale in Siberia. It is claimed that this can be done cheaper than in United States. The hogs will be shipped alive over the Siberian railroad to the northwestern frontiers of Russia, where immense slaughter houses on the American plan will be established. Thence the pork will be sent by water to English ports and by rail to Germany and Scandinavia. In spite of the enormous distance, it is asserted that such Siberian pork can be brought to Europe cheaper than American pork. This is a pointer out, is due to the low cost of production in Siberia and the cheapness of transportation on the railroads.

They are certain very large factors in the problem to be handled before such a project can succeed. In the first place it will be necessary to increase the population of Siberia to 30,000,000 or more before that country could contain farmers enough to handle the swine industry on a scale sufficiently large to make Siberia a real competitor with the United States. Then the untamed soil and climate of Siberia must be studied for a long time before the ingoing farmers can tell where they are at. Then Siberia must show large areas suited to the growing of corn and other feeds for hogs. Then several billions of dollars more must be spent in Siberia in building railroads to transport the crops and the swine. With the one railroad through Siberia, that country is situated about as the United States would be situated, with but one railroad running through the middle from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Those capitalists will need not only \$50,000,000, but \$500,000,000, if they attempt to bring Siberia into the swine competition with United States. The great American hog need not to tremble before the Siberian spectre of rivalry.

## Pennsylvania State Breeders' Association.

Pennsylvania breeders will meet at the Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, January 25, 26, for the purpose of organizing a State Breeders' Association. A splendid program has been prepared, and every breeder in the State should attend this meeting. There is a great need in Pennsylvania for a State organization to look after the interests of live stock breeders. Programs and full information may be had by addressing E. S. Bayard, of the organizing committee, corner Penn Avenue and Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Don't forget to see if your neighbors would not like to read Blooded Stock. Only to cents a year in clubs of ten.

## Fall Care of Pigs.

The winter season of pork really begins early in the fall, and the swine old enough for the market should be hurried forward to their full weight to meet the demand, says William Conway in the Michigan Farmer. They should be fattened with all that the harvest fields yield. Small potatoes that are useless for anything else should be gathered from the fields and boiled for the pigs. There is a good deal of waste grain and corn due to threshing and husking which can be made handy and useful in feeding to the swine. If one is too indolent to gather in, turn the pigs into the field or barnyard, and let them pick the waste; it will do them good, and unless chased and worried they will not exercise too much. As the fall advances the cold weather comes on, the small pigs for late winter use should be kept in warm yards unless the days happen to be very wet and cold. It is inviting danger to let the young pigs to run about the forage. Many of them will catch colds which will lay the foundation for innumerable winter diseases. Little pigs and weak pigs are poor things to winter and they rarely pay for the trouble expended on them. Consequently the late pigs should be hurried forward just as much as possible in the fall. Get them so well started that they will not feel any inconvenience from the cold weather of early winter. The way to do this is to let them forage now, and supplement the food they get in this way with good meal, corn and roots. Plenty of feeding stuff must be put aside for winter feeding, and this should be fed to the animals as they seem to need it, and not doled out grudgingly. Every pound of meal or corn that a pig eats, digests and assimilates is turned into pork that will pay a fair profit. Therefore so long as they use the food properly, and do not waste it, nothing is lost by liberal feeding. One must understand this before he can become a good and correct feeder. He must know where to draw the line between waste and stinginess.

## Biggles Slices of Bacon.

Give the boy a pig.

Use roots for hogs. Successful stockmen do it.

It sounds contradictory, but it is good advice, to fatten the hog lean.

Profit is in keeping the pound cost of production well below the pound price of selling.

It has been estimated that twelve quarts of skim milk can be converted into one pound of pork.

Bran makes the hog long; corn meal makes it broad. Middlings make a better food than grain.

There is no reason why a vigorous, mature, well-kept sow should not produce two litters a year.

A well-grown and strong sow may be bred to farrow at one year old, but one that has been stunted in its growth should not be bred before 12 months old.

Notice our club list, you can save money by using it.



## Milking Capacity in Brood Sows.

From the Live Stock Indicator.

The business of the brood sow is to produce good-sized litters of healthy pigs and nourish them liberally until weaning time. In so far as she fails in this she fails in the purpose for which she is kept. The farmer who keeps a half dozen or a dozen sows for breeding purposes finds half of them, perhaps, capable of fulfilling the maternal function well, while the other half do it only indifferently well. Quite as often as not the difficulty is the lack of capacity to give milk enough for the litter, and the pigs are in a state of semi-starvation throughout the entire nursing period. In cattle there are, as is well known, milking strains in all breeds, and the value of a cow in the dairy depends rather more on individual than on breed; furthermore, the capacity to give a large quantity of good milk is well understood to be transmissible quality. The ready recognition of these facts in cattle is largely owing to the fact that we are in the habit of seeing the product of the cow in one mess in the milk pail, and can judge and compare her performance of a good cow's calf. In the case of the sow we only see the results, and we don't "always trace" them to their true cause. We know that large numbers of pigs die young, after struggling along trying to make a live of it, and that a great many more do struggle through and manage to survive after a fashion, although greatly stunted. These results are known, but are ascribed to various causes that are sometimes true ones, but very often the real (though unsuspected) reason is that the dam did not have milk enough for the litter, or that the quality was not sufficiently nutritious to sustain the pigs. This is a fault in the sow for which no excellence of blood lines will compensate. She may have a pedigree as long as the moral law, studied with all the names that can make a porcine ancestry glorious; she may have all the "points" that pig perfection demands and the score card may fit her like paper on the wall; she may be a show animal from away back and an easy, outstanding winner in any company, yet if she cannot give milk of good quality and plenty of it, so as to push a litter from the start, she is not of much account as a brood sow. One may blame the bad results that follow her farrowing time on a bad "nick" in mating on lack of care and proper feeding during the period of gestation, on cold weather when the litter comes, or on a host of other causes that interfere with success, but after all in a large number of cases the trouble simply is that she does not make milk enough to keep the pigs after she gets them. The hog is growing with a view of making meat; it is bred with the idea of putting on flesh largely and speedily. This being the case, the females of a race bred with that view have to be watched with special care in regard to the milking function, for putting on flesh and making milk are habits of constitution that are rather inconsistent, and are not likely to be found highly developed in the same animal. We need only to go to dairy experience for evidence of this.

The principal test of whether a sow is a good milker or not is the thrift of her

pigs and her condition while suckling them. If they do well, and she eats liberally and keeps up good health and digestion, and at the same time gets a little thin while nursing them, it is a pretty good evidence that she is a good milker and will do to keep as long as her usefulness lasts. But lookout for the sow that fattens between farrowing and weaning time. Her pigs either die off or become runts, for she is not making the use of her feed that a good mother should make.

Take advantage of the pig season to watch the milking capacity of the sows. See which ones raise the whole litter and keep them thrifty and growing all the time. Watch which ones fail in this respect. Save the good milkers for use just as long as they will bring good litters, and discard those that do not milk abundantly. In selecting gilts to take the place of those turned off, pick them from the litters that had good milking dams. It will be found that the milking habit runs in families. Some dams can give but little milk and can't produce a sow pig that can, while others almost invariably have sow pigs that make good mothers. They are born for mother-hood, just as the other kind only have mother-hood thrust upon them.

The difference in the milking capacity of different sows is as wide as in cows, as would readily be recognized if sows were in the habit of being milked as cows are. When the milking is done in an experimental way the difference becomes manifest. According to the Wisconsin Experiment Station the average milk yield from amateur sows ranges from 4.1 pound to 5.8 pounds daily, but in experiments made with four sows the highest yield made in one day was 8.7 pounds, while the lowest was 1.2 pounds. These figures indicate how wide may be the difference in the milk yield of different sows. The number of pounds of milk given, however, does not afford a fair idea of the work the sow actually does, for the milk is about twice as rich as that of the ordinary cow. In the experiments referred to, the average composition of nine samples of sows' milk was, water, 80.35 per cent.; fat, 8.24 per cent.; solids not fat, 11.41 per cent. Sows' milk will probably not churn, for the fat globules are very minute, averaging only about one-fourth the size of the globules in cows' milk.

Commenting on the foregoing, Mr. James Fisher Jr., of Crawford county, Wisconsin, wrote: This is a subject that should be more carefully looked into than it generally is. Breeders should pay more attention to the development of milking capacity than has been the case if they wish to attain the best results. It can easily be done by watching each sow's performance as a milker with her pigs this spring. It is true that we have made wonderful strides in producing milking strains in cattle, but is equally true that we have lost the capacity for milk production in some other breeds where beef alone was bred for. We have methods of testing the milking qualities of the cow, and we have equally as good methods of testing those of the brood sow. We test the cattle with the Babcock test, and the sow with her litter of pigs. One shows the amount of fat; the other tests the whole milk, and shows equally well the amount of bone, muscle, and growth making elements in the milk.

There are certain forms in milking

animals that seem to be characteristic of the milk producer, while another and different form indicates the beef or pork producer. I know from past experience that to keep up a herd of good milking brood sows they must be selected with reference to this capacity. The heavy boned, short-legged, low-down, chunky sow is rarely a good milker. Those of this type make lots of pork, but it seems contrary to their nature and build to yield the nourishment up to their offspring. On the other hand the sow built after the type of our dairy cattle, with long, deep, wedge-shaped body, the lines running not so straight, making an animal not so pleasing to the eye, is, as a general rule, by far the best milking sow and capable of producing the best litter of pigs. We can, to some extent, sacrifice milking quality to form, but in the cow we cannot do this and make it profitable. It is generally admitted that general purpose cow is not as profitable for either beef or milk as one bred especially for one purpose or the other. With the sow it is somewhat different; we want a general purpose sow that will furnish plenty of milk for her young and will care for a large litter of pigs, keeping them growing until they are large enough to eat on their own account, but we do not need, as in the case of the cow, a large amount of milk beyond this. This much, however, we must have if we are raising many pigs, because milk is the only food that the young pig will grow upon until he gets to be four weeks old or more, when he will gradually commence to eat. If you have an old sow that will give this amount of milk, keep her. If you want to select young sows, now is the time to do it, before they are weaned. Select them from your best old sows, and to do this watch carefully the behavior of each dam as a mother, nurse and suckler, and mark the pigs then. If this is done, the breeder can in a few years have a herd that will be a great deal better as breeders than they would be without selection. It would also be well if the boar could be selected along the same lines, keeping in mind always, of course, the form of the profitable feeder, as well as good milking and feeding qualities in the sow.

In noticing Mr. Fisher's comments, the editor in a latter article said: All that Mr. Fisher says on this subject is quite true. Form has much to do with the milking capacity in an animal. The milking capacity being brought to its highest development in the cow, we notice its effect upon form there more, but to lesser degree a good milker in any species of domestic animal is distinguished from a poor milker by signs similar in kind. In cattle some strains of the beef breeds have been so bred that they are actually obliged to have wet nurses for their calves, having little or no milk for themselves. Continuous selection of round, chubby, chunky gilts—the kind that please the eye—for breeding purposes leads to the same results in swine breeding, only we do not notice it so much, although we wonder why the litters are so small and ill-nourished. It is because the dams are not suited to the purpose of maternity. One point referred to which should not be lost sight of is, that the general-purpose animal is in swine entirely feasible, whether it be so in cattle or not. We cannot bring a sow up to her highest milking development without a sacrifice of the beef-producing quality, because in her case the highest milk-producing development means a milking period of ten months or a year, and a production largely in excess of the wants of the calf. We aim at no such thing with the sow. What is wanted in her is simply to see that she produces milk enough to furnish an abundant supply for her litter for eight or ten weeks at most, and by selection this development of the milk-producing capacity is easy without any particular sacrifice of meat-making quality.

Messrs. Meisner Brothers, swine-breeders, of Grundy county, Iowa say: It is about as easy to judge of the quality of a litter at weaning time as at any other age. At maturity a pig will generally present the same form as he showed in early life. We want to say, however, that you can select from a young

the brood sows at this time those that have rendered the best performance, so can you also select the young sows most easily now that give promise of the same characteristics, by taking them from the litters of those sows which have proven their worth. And if this is the proper way to select sows for your herd to secure a stock of good milking capacity, what is the matter with selecting your boar the same way? That milking capacity is an inherent quality is fully demonstrated by the big stride dairymen have made in building up milk and butter families among the different breeds noted for this by selections from cows giving the best test of milk and butter fat, but did not confine themselves in selecting only the females from such dams. Oh, no; they sought even more eagerly for a bull calf from a cow with a high record, and placed a value on him in proportion to the excellence of his dam's record. The same result can be accomplished in the breeding of hogs, and are being accomplished by the most progressive breeders of to-day.

Don't sacrifice form and good feeding quality to secure milk capacity, but secure both combined by selection and is being done by the best breeders. If you select from among your own herd lose no time in making your selection. If you desire to infuse new blood in your herd, and from some neighboring breeder, go about it in the same way as if you were selecting from your own herd, and don't forget that the boar is an important part of the herd and should be selected with even greater care, with the aim to be accomplished constantly in view. Select from among your sows the best formed ones that have proven themselves kind mothers and good sucklers. Avoid the wedge-shaped sow, unless you desire to raise a lot of wedge-shaped pigs. You need not get that type in order to secure good milk capacity. I grant that some sows of that type do possess great milk capacity, but, as like begets like, they produce pigs of the same form, and they are not a desirable type. They are not only unattractive in appearance and consequently hard sellers, but, worst of all, they lack in just one important feature of form, namely, in heart girth; and it is highly important that a hog, and most especially a brood sow, should be as excellent in this respect as possible. Deficient heart girth indicates imperfect respiratory developments, consequently impaired circulation, vitality, and dull temperament. Animals of this type are the first to show unthrift; they are the hardest feeders and the first to succumb to attacks of disease.

Nearly every herd possesses the right type to select from, being both the best formed animals in the herd and also the best sucklers. They may not be the ideal sow, but they are the nearest approach to her; and by always selecting from them the best, and only the best, the ideal sow can be produced. By doing this every breeder can in a short time have a milking strain of brood sows that also possess the merits of excellence of form which make them easy feeders, attractive to the eye, easy sellers, and profitable to all ends for which a herd of hogs is kept.

When your hogs weigh 150 pounds ship them to market, as the present demand calls for such weight hogs, and as it is well known, that the first 100 pounds is always the cheapest pork produced, feeders will find more profit in this.

Equal parts cornmeal and middlings mixed in a thick slop and fed lightly at first, and gradually increased to all they will take at about two weeks, will prove a satisfactory ration. Ground wheat or rye, or either of the above fed with one-tenth part oil-meal, would prove a good finisher. The relative price of these feed stuffs must have due weight with the feeders choice.

## Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

I will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Oak Mound Herd  
OF CHESTER WHITES

Some extra choice spring pigs, either sex. Pairs not akin. Write for catalogue with cuts and descriptions of breeding stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere or let me book your order for an extra choice full pig.

F. E. RUTTER, Ferryville, Wis.

## Jerseys at a Bargain.

From Victor's Lorne Khedive—4 Heifers—1 yearling, 1 4-months, 1 2-months, 1 1-month.  
From Powley's St. Lambert—1 3-months, 1 2-months.  
Yearling Bull sired by Lebanon Carlo. Solid Color, black tongue and switch.

E. H. POWLEY,  
Oxford, Pa.

FOR SALE A few choice boars, May enough for service. Also some nice young sows and sows bred to order only. We will cheerfully refund the money if not satisfactory. Address

John Hesselden & Bro.,  
MANSFIELD, Ohio.

IMPORTED LARGE  
IMPROVED WHITE YORKSHIRE HOGS

A specialty. Sows bred, Pigs not akin, for sale. All stock registered and eligible. Importer and Breeder.

A. VROOMAN,  
Carthage, N. Y.

## SUNNYSIDE HERD

of Jersey Cattle,  
Berkshire Swine  
and Buff P. R. Chickens.

We are prepared to furnish you with prize winning stock. Out of eighteen entries on swine we received fourteen prizes. On our Jersey's we took first prize on all we had entered. We have on hand a fine lot of Berkshire Pigs from these prize winners. Also a few tris of Buff P. Rocks for sale at reasonable prices.

G. W. Kitchen, Millville, Pa.

## FOR SALE--

REGISTERED JERSEY HEIFERS  
AND BULLS from one month to eighteen months old. CHESTER WHITE, POLAND CHINA and BERKSHIRE PIGS, all ages mated not akin. M. B. TURKEYS. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THOMAS C. BAKER,  
Londonderry, Chester Co., Pa.

## CHESTER WHITES:

If fine prolific CHESTER WHITES are what you want I have them. Litters from eleven to sixteen. Sows six months and one year old. A fine lot of September pigs. Bargains in sows with their litters. Send for prices.

CHAS. H. PERKINS,  
CAZENOVIA, N. Y.

TOM W. &  
WILL DORIS  
have CHESTER WHITE  
Hogs for sale. Pigs of  
both sexes now ready  
for sale. Give us a trial. Prices right. A few  
B. P. Rock Cockerels.

TOM W. & WILL DORIS,  
PROVIDENCE, KY.

**GOOD FENCE!**  
Makes good neighbors. Why not have both when you can make the best for \$20 to \$35 Cents a Rod.  
A little inquiry into the merits of our system of fencing will repay you handsomely. Write to-day for free Catalog.  
KITSELMAN BROTHERS,  
Box 27, Ellettsville, Indiana, U. S. A.

## QUICK!

DUROC-JERSEY  
SWINE....

Most noted strains and only animals of great individuality used as breeders. Choice breeding animals for sale that will stamp their characteristics in your herd.

SHORT HORNS  
POLLED DURHAMS

Cherub of Ashburn 128760

Dam Imp. Blythesome 7th, a half-sister to Gay Monarch; sire Britain Cup by Imp. Cup-bearer, the Scotch winner, and

Duke of the Valley 128038

(a Polled Durham), both show bulls, head the herd.

Females represent the best families, rich in Scotch breeding. Our aim: quality with best blood. Shropshire and Dorset sheep. Write for catalogue and prices.

S. R. QUICK & SON,  
Brooklyn, Ind.  
20 miles from Indianapolis on I. & V.

**SEND 50 CENTS** to us with this ad and we will send you OUR **MANDOLIN** by express C. O. D. subject to examination. **THIS IS A REGULAR \$10.00 MANDOLIN**, made of 13 ribs of genuine mahogany, with handsome colored strips laid between, has rosewood flathead cap, celluloid bound edges, rosewood fingerboard, inlaid pearl position dots, American patent head, beautiful inlaying around sound hole. Latest patent nickel plated sieve protecting tailpiece, extra set of strings, 1 tortoise shell pick, and a book of quick-ert chords, which teaches anyone how to play. Examine this Mandolin at your express office, and if found exactly as represented and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent \$4.65, less the 50c deposit, or \$4.15 and express charges, and the Mandolin is yours. **SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.** With order accompanied by cash in full, we will furnish a lettered fingerboard chart, with the aid of which any one can easily locate the notes. Chart can be adjusted to the fingerboard of any mandolin without changing the instrument in the least. We will allow the mandolin to be returned after a 5-day trial if not found exactly as represented. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full. Address: **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO.** (SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. are thoroughly reliable. Editor.)



## BLOODED STOCK

## Another Feeder's Views.

Is it necessary to provide shelter for cattle when feeding? There can be but one answer to that query and that is yes. No practical feeder will burn corn to keep his cattle comfortable. When corn is the only ration then corn is the only fuel. The colder the weather the more corn is consumed, hence, by having plenty of shed room, good bedding and otherwise making the stock as comfortable as possible a large per cent. of corn or other feed is saved. That cattle will fatten and make a profit when fed in open lots is true, but when the stock fed in a barn or a well shedded lot, kept clean and comfortable, the profits would be largely increased.

The writer has a shed sixteen by forty feet into which forty-five head of cattle from yearlings up were kept during the severe weather last winter. As a matter of course these cattle were all dehorned. When the stock left the shed in the morning the manure was hauled out on the fields, fresh bedding was spread and it took no coaxing to get them back in the shed at night. These were stock cattle and milch cows. Fattening cattle should have still better care and attention. The shed I speak of cost \$35, labor and posts not included. It has three rows of burr oak posts, six to the row, set eight feet apart both ways and three feet in the ground. It has a shingle roof, has shiplap on the ends and north side, and opens to the south.

It is well filled with ten loads of clay which is tramped down about as solid as a cement floor. The shed is spouted on both sides; this is absolutely necessary or water will gather on one side or the other. Not only should the cattle be protected from the weather but the feed corn should not be left in rail pens or open cribs exposed to the elements. It should be kept clean and dry. When the best heaves bring \$7 per hundred in Chicago (the highest price paid in fourteen years, excepting for Christmas cattle), and horses and hogs are on the raise, it will repay the stockman to look well to the comfort of his animals. The writer has never attempted to fatten cattle or any other stock without providing comfortable quarters for them. Comfort is conducive of ease, quiet and restfulness and all are essential to the development of fat. By all means shed your animals. Remember that a barbed wire fence is a poor protection from sleet and storm. Treat them kindly and generously; get well acquainted with them, and make their comfort a study. If you do this your pocketbook will fatten as well as stock.—John Morrison, Jr., in *Prairie Farmer*.

High prices for beef is sure to tell on the price of hogs. The price of hogs is climbing up and will keep on climbing. We are using steel troughs in some of our yards and must say, that we are well pleased with them, and we shall get more of them. We have had these in use for over a year and like them better every day.

## Now Ready For Shipping.



Edward Walter,

WEST CHESTER,  
PENNSYLVANIA.THE KIND THAT EVERYODY  
WANTS

I have a grand lot of pigs, sired by Co. Co., No. 2233, that are good growthy fellows that will please you.

## FIT TO SHOW YOU

any time. Come and see them for yourself, or write me for prices, etc.

3 MARCH GILTS YOU SHOULD OWN, FOR SALE CHEAP.

G. B. HATCH, AURORA STATION, OHIO.

## Bargains in Thoroughbred

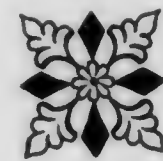
## HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE

Large herd, both sexes, noted family breeding. Nearly all the leading milk and butter strains. Call or write immediately and secure special prices for animals of high class breeding.

N. F. SHOLES,  
Earville, N. Y.  
At my Syracuse, N. Y. office, 108 Bastable Block  
only Monday's and Tuesday's.

Terms of Subscription to BLOODED STOCK are  
Single Subscription, .....25c. a year.  
In Clubs of 5, .....15c. a year.  
In Clubs of 10, .....10c. a year.  
Get us up a club of 10 at 25c. each.  
Send us the names and \$1 keeping \$1.50  
for your commission. Address

BLOODED STOCK, OXFORD, PA.

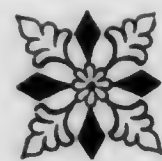
Virginia  
Homes

You learn all about Vir-  
ginia lands, soil, water, climate,  
resources, products, fruits, ber-  
ries, mode of cultivation, prices,  
etc., by reading the

VIRGINIA FARMER.

Send 10c for three months  
subscription to

Farmer Co.,  
Emporia, Va.



## BLOODED STOCK

## Now For the Hogs.

For the last two or three years there has not been much profit in the hog department of the farm. Prices in the markets have been very low, and where hogs were fed corn from start to finish the probability is that the corn would have sold for more than the hogs. Hog products are perishable. They can be kept for a long time, and in periods of low prices vast stores accumulate which it takes time to work off. For this reason the advance in the price of hogs has been less rapid than in any other class of live stock. Beef is high and is not likely to fall much in price very soon. The results has been a large consumption of pork and mutton, until now we think it is entirely safe to increase the herd of hogs as rapidly as for other reasons would be desirable.

It is not wise to over-look the business. Nature has placed a limit on the number of hogs and sheep that can be kept in one place on one farm. In our new experiment we find that 100 pigs a year is about all that is profitable for us to grow with one set of buildings. If at any time we have raised 130 to 150 we have found that the net proceeds are not more than when we limited ourselves at 100. There would be no limit to the amount of hogs that could be kept on the farm provided the herds were kept in separate places and limited to about 100 pigs with their dams around each set of buildings. There is a strong tendency among farmers when a profit seems to be clearly in sight to go into a business in the wholesale way. They conclude that if there is profit on 100 there is twice that profit on 200. It is a mistake. Twenty hogs on the farm would do better than 40 or 50, and 50 better than 100, but the maximum profit will be reached with them in lots of 100. The same rule applies to sheep. There is a bright future for swine grow-

ers if they will keep their heads level, limit their operations to the number that afford the maximum profit see that these are well bred, and feed scientifically from start to finish. Do not get the idea that a man must be a scientist in order to feed hogs scientifically. The laws that govern swine breeding have been thoroughly worked out by the scientists the accuracy of their science by actual feeding and carefully collecting all the facts. The farmer can take their conclusions and without being a scientist himself, can work out the same results that scientists can, and perhaps even go on better, because of larger experience in the actual handling of the stuff. There is no reason why a man should be afraid in reaching out a little in the hog department now, but in your greed do not tramp on nature's toes by keeping too many hogs in one place or by improper feeding or care. If you do, you will get a rap over the head.—Western Swineherd.

## Death of A. C. Brosius.

Alva Curtis Brosius, the patentee and manufacturer of the Keystone Dehorning Clipper, died at his home at Cochranville, Pa., December 15. Mr. Brosius was an energetic and able man, who had done much to advance the live stock interests of the country. He had built up a large business which he managed with marked ability. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

Don't forget to see if your neighbors would not like to read *Blooded Stock*. Only ten cents a year in clubs of ten.

The demand for choice breeding animals of all the popular breeds is very strong, and getting stronger every day. It has been many years since breeders, as well as farmers, have invested as liberally as they are at the present time. There is sure to be a shortage of brood sows, and good male hogs have been picked up earlier than for years.

## PREMIUMS

## Do You Want a Pig, or a Setting of Eggs?

You can have stock almost any age of Poland China, Berkshire, Duroc-Jersey, Chester White or any breed you want.

We will try and have the stock shipped from some reliable breeder close to you and save you expressage.

## How To Get Stock

Write us what you want, and we will tell you how many subscriptions to *Blooded Stock* it will take to secure the animal.

Eggs For Hatching From White, Laced and Golden Wyandottes, White and Barred P. Rocks, Langhorns, Games, Dorkings, Brahmas, Minorcas, Langshans, Perkin Ducks.

We can furnish eggs of the above varieties at \$1.50 a setting, of 13 eggs, or free for 6 subscriptions at 25c each to *Blooded Stock*.

Cash Commission given to those who prefer it.

You Can Make Several Dollars

this winter by a little talking when at the sales and farmers' institutes by our plan. Write at once and let us know what you want and get prices, etc.

**Blooded Stock, Oxford, Pa.**

D. TROTT, ABILENE, KAS., famous  
Duroc Jerseys and Po-  
land Chinas.

We Quote Below Prices at Which We Will Fur-  
nish Papers Named, Providing You Are  
a Paid Subscriber to BLOODED  
STOCK, or Send Both Subscrip-  
tions Together to Us.

|                                               |        |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------|
| Farm Journal, Philadelphia, Pa.               | 15c.   |
| Practical Farmer, Philadelphia, Pa.           | 80c.   |
| Farm & Fireside, Springfield, O.              | 30c.   |
| Woman's Home Companion, Springfield, Ohio     | 45c.   |
| Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.               | 60c.   |
| Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio                  | 60c.   |
| Breeders Gazette, Chicago, Ill.               | \$1.15 |
| Rural New York, New York, N.Y.                | 80c.   |
| National Stockman, Pittsburg, Pa.             | 85c.   |
| New York Farmer, Port Jarvis, N.Y.            | 80c.   |
| McClure's Magazine, New York, N.Y.            | 85c.   |
| Munsey's Magazine, New York, N.Y.             | 85c.   |
| Agricultural Epitomist, Indianapolis, Ind.    | 30c.   |
| Poultry Monthly, Albany, N.Y.                 | 40c.   |
| Poultry Keeper, Parkersburg, Pa.              | 55c.   |
| American Poultry Advocate, Scranton, N. Y.    | 25c.   |
| Fancier's Review, Chatham, N.Y.               | 20c.   |
| Swine Breeders Journal, Indianapolis, Ind.    | 40c.   |
| Western Swineherd, Geneseo, Ill.              | 30c.   |
| Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis.         | 75c.   |
| Thrice-A-Week, New York World, New York, N.Y. | 75c.   |
| Farmers Advocate, Topeka, Kan.                | 80c.   |
| Western Swine Breeder, Lincoln, Nebraska      | 20c.   |

Important To Advertisers.  
PROSPERITY  
has located its  
headquarters  
in  
OKLAHOMA.

Population, 300,000; Energetic, Enterprising and Thrifty.

THE FARMERS HAVE A  
\$50,000,000.00  
Purchasing Power

AND THE HOME, FIELD and FORUM OKLAHOMA'S  
AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

Is the one medium through which the most prosperous of these farmers can be reached.  
Home, Field and FORUM CO.  
OKLAHOMA, CITY, O. T.

WHEAT: 200,000 bushels; Value \$10,000,000  
CORN: 1,000,000 bushels; " 5,000,000  
CATTLE: 100,000 head; " 10,000,000  
All other crops in proportion, and fruit that  
abundantly the world.



### Some Experiments in Grain Feeding. Steaming vs. Boiling.

By J. A. Macdonald, Hermanville, P. E. I., Cana.

The pigs in this case consisted of five lots of four each. No milk was given in any case to any of these swine, they were fed entirely on mixtures of whole and ground grain. The mixture consisted of equal parts of oats, barley, and peas, with half a part of bran and this was fed either whole or ground, dry or soaked.

Lot No. 1 was fed on a mixture of whole grain, dry, water was supplied freely in a separate trough. The four pigs at the outset weighed an average of 67½ lbs. each. The feeding test was continued for 14 weeks. At the conclusion of the experiment the pigs weighed 175½ lbs. each and 4.68 lbs. of grain was consumed for each pound of gain in live weight.

Lot No. 2 was put on the same mixture of whole grain soaked for 30 hours in cold water before feeding. This lot weighed 65½ lbs. each at start and at the close of the experiment they weighed 195 lbs. each. The quantity of grain used to produce each pound gained in weight in this case was 3.88 lbs.

Lot No. 3. These were fed for the same period and on the same mixture, but in this case the grain was ground and fed dry. They had all the water they required in a separate trough. The pigs at the beginning weighed 68½ lbs. each, and at the close of the experiment 195 lbs. each, and the quantity of grain used to produce each pound of gain in live weight was 3.59 lbs.

Lot No. 4 consisted of four pigs of exactly the same breeding as the other pens. They had an average weight of 65½ lbs. each at the beginning and 190½ at the end. Like the others they were fed 14 weeks, and were fed on the same mixture, but ground and soaked, and they consumed 3.76 lbs. grain for each pound of gain in their weight.

The very satisfactory gains made in lot No. 1 on whole grain fed dry was somewhat remarkable. It is doubtful, according to this experiment, whether it will pay to grind the grain or take the trouble of soaking it. It might be well just to mention that this experiment was carried on when the weather was quite warm, from July 20 to October 26. In cold weather, late fall and winter, it would most probably be found profitable to steam the feed and feed warm. Just now I steam all food for my hogs both fattening and breeding stock and feel sure it pays well. I have recently obtained a Reliable Steam Cooker from the R. H. Hardware Co., Grafton, Ill., and keep it going not only to steam the feed for my hogs but for my milch cows also. I know steamed feed is better than broiled feed as by steaming the action of distillation does not take place, whereby some 9 per cent. of the starch in the grains is distilled. In steaming distillation is arrested, and the feed is given in a palatable and easily digested condition. Since I procured this steam cooker I know my hogs are doing better on the same feed than when it was boiled.

If your cows shrink in milk yield during stormy weather it shows that you have not given them sufficient protection from the elements.

A cow, like a man, is known by the company she keeps. Don't let her get poor by allowing her sheep to eat the grass from under her nose.

### Feeders' Question.

A subscriber asks: "Is separator milk injurious to hogs?" This question comes about every two months from some person who has not had experience or who has heard reports about hogs being killed by feeding them separator milk. Pure milk is nature's ration. It is a perfect feed. Separator milk has had the butter fat extracted from it. It is therefore needing that in gradient to make it a perfect ration. This can be remedied to a certain extent by mixing a little oil cake into the milk and making it an excellent ration for pigs, especially to grow them. Separator milk is really better than skimmed milk, with the exception that skimmed milk, perhaps, has a little more butter oil or fat remaining in it. Separator milk is always sweet if used fresh. If used without mixing oil cake with it it is liable to cause constipation, which should be guarded against. Where it is only used as a portion of the feed it can be fed to good advantage, causing good growth for the quantity used. Hogs are sometimes killed by feeding either butter milk or separator milk heavy, that has been reduced to a low temperature, especially in hot weather, but it is no fault of the milk. It is in the method of feeding as well as the condition of the hog at the time they are fed. Some of the best feeders and growers of swine who have made a success of it consider that if they can have a creamery located near them, where they can secure separator milk that they have a gold mine in growing pigs. Of course they make a satisfactory price in the purchase of it.

Another party desires to know if there is danger in feeding too many pumpkins to hogs. It is not good policy to feed too much of anything. A reasonable feed of pumpkin is advantageous. It is not so much for the qualities of fattening or growing as it is an aid to the other feeds given them, especially corn. Many farmers who make a success of hog raising feed pumpkins every year and consider them an aid in protecting the health, improving the digestion and adding to the gain by corn and other grain feeds. Sometimes there is a little trouble from too much activity of the kidneys, produced by the hog getting too many of the pumpkin seeds, but this does not often occur. Pumpkins are relied upon by a large number of farmers as a valuable contributor to the gain of hogs every year.

Replying to another questioner, bone can be produced and strengthened by feeding of wood ashes and charcoal. Farmers who rake up the corn cobs on their feeding lots and burn them and let their hogs eat them, which they do with a relish, are not only aiding digestion and taking care of the acids in the stomach, but are adding to the bone of their hog. This is a cheap way for farmers to increase the growth of bone. They can do it also by feeding bone meal, but this is more costly.—American Swineherd.

The most nutritious grass grows on the best prepared soil.

The man with a well-defined silo usually takes precedence when it comes to a profitable farm and neat, substantial buildings.

The hardest cow to milk is usually left to the hired man.

### Your Butter Money



and cow profit may be greatly increased if you only embrace the means within your easy reach. For instance, if you buy a Little Giant Separator you will not only get more butter from the same cows, but it will be so much improved in quality as to command a much better price. Our free Illustrated Catalogue No. 65 explains the details.

The Sharples Co., P. M. SHARPLES,  
Causal & Washington Sts.,  
CHICAGO. West Chester, Pa.  
U. S. A.

### Registered Poland Chinas

Berkshires  
and Chester  
Whites

large strains, all ages, mated not akin; sows bred and bours ready for service. Prominent breeds of chickens, pekkin ducks, pearl guineas, and mammoth bronze turkeys.

### Registered Guernsey Bull

from 6 to 8 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices and free literature.

P. F. HAMILTON, Cochranville, Penna.

### Hermanville Tamworths

Model Bacon Hogs.

Choice breeding and exhibition specimens from one month to three months, a specialty. All stock eligible to both American and Canadian swine records. Veterinary and customs manifests forwarded with each shipment, so no delays, duty or back charges. Prices—Pigs, 2 to 3 months old, single pig, \$10, two pigs, \$18; three pigs, \$26, crated and delivered at express office here and arrival in good condition guaranteed. Pigs ready to wean (8 weeks) delivered free at Buffalo, N. Y. or Port Huron, Mich., at above prices. Pigs (nurslings), one month old, \$5 each straight, crated for express.

Hermanville Farm,

J. A. Macdonald, Proprietor,  
Hermanville, P. E. I., Canada.



**SEND NO MONEY**  
CUT THIS AD OUT and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send you this **BEAUTIFUL PLUSH CAPE** to you by express, U. S. D. subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, we will pay the express charges and the **MOST WONDERFUL VALUE YOU EVER SAW OR HEARD OF**. **OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, \$4.95**, and express charges. Express charges will average 50 to 75 cents for 1,000 miles.

**This Circular Plush Cape** is a very latest style for Fall and Winter, made of finest throughout with **Moresville Silk** in black, blue or red. Very elaborately embroidered with **soutache** braid and black headings illustrated. Trimmed all around with **extra fine Black Thibet Fur**, heavily interlined with wadding and fiber channels. Write for free **Check Catalogue**. Address, **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago**. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

### Swine Breeding.

The breeding sow should be the best of the herd, fairly representative of her breed, from a large litter, a good feeder and a good milker, so far as that quality can be judged in a gilt. It is impossible, of course, to tell just what kind of a milker a gilt will make, but usually an animal with a long body and long legs will make a better milker than a chunky, short-legged animal will. It is absolutely necessary for a sow to give plenty of milk, for if pigs cannot obtain enough to eat the first few weeks of their lives they will never recover from the check to their development. A sow need not be rejected because of imperfection of form for if she is mated with a boar that is perfect where she is defective, strong where she is weak, the pigs will likely be all right.

Age of Sow—How long a sow should be kept as a breeder depends altogether upon the animal. If a young sow has a very small litter, is a poor milker and mother, she should be fattened as soon as possible. But if her litter is of fair size and the sow is good in other respects, breed her again. If the young sow develops into a good breeder, keep breeding her until a better animal is found. We have known sows that were good breeders at eight years old, but ordinarily four or five years is the limit. As long as an old sow does so well, raising large litters of fine pigs, she is worth several gilts. An old sow and a young boar will produce earlier maturing pigs than an old sow and a young boar will.

The Boar—It is better, as a rule, to avoid inbreeding altogether. Fresh blood gives larger litters and stronger pigs. It is often noticeable in inbreeding that the pigs lack intelligence, and no animal that lacks the degree of intelligence that is usual with its kind will ever give satisfaction. In regards to crossing different breeds—about which there is frequent inquiry—it is not advisable. The first cross will be better than any subsequent crosses, and a method of breeding that has such a tendency must be condemned. The boar being half the herd, should be of good size, a good feeder and constitutionally vigorous. He should be well built, with short neck and legs, and with as small, fine bone as is consistent with his size, for he should have sufficient strength to enable him to stand well on his feet. The long-headed, long-necked and long-legged boar is the type of animal that requires a good deal of feed to put on fat, and will produce slow maturing pigs.

Buying a boar.—Boars do not show very definitely what they are, unless they are four or five months old, but a pig's breeding, of course, will furnish some grounds on which to predict its future. Still there is always some risk in buying a boar pig. When a boar has been purchased it is always better to let him become familiar with his new surroundings before putting him to service. In this particular there is an advantage in purchasing a pig. It is bad policy to let the boar run with the herd. Better keep him in a lot where he can neither see nor hear the other hogs. He should be kept free from excitement and fed largely upon nitrogenous foods, for it is strength, and not fat that he needs. Give him exercise and feed him only enough grain to keep him in good condition.—Whinery's Swine Advocate.

A good dairy region exists where there are good dairymen.

Well-fed cows do not have to show up pedigree to establish a milk record.

There is more money for the average dairymen in keeping his pasture fences in repair than in looking after political fences.

### Maple Grove Herd of Improved Chester WHITE SWINE

Is up to date in size and quality. Strangers are invited to come and look it over or write describing fully what you want. Breeding stock of the highest quality is my aim. Try me. Bargains for thirty days. To reduce my herd for winter quarters I will sell 5 litters (June 16 to N. V. 4), farrows both sexes, no kin, some extra good pigs. If you want any be quick.

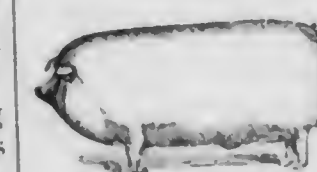
There is some very choice pigs in this stuff and all are good, no culs sent out at any price. They are from two good boars and all aged sows, but one pedigree with each pig. Trade has been good and every man satisfied with what he has bought here.

N. P. Kershner, Ansonia, O.  
BOX 21

### Chester White Pigs

bred by Protection C5823 and Star Pointer 5225, and out of mature Coco, Happy Medium and Protection sows. Also a few choice March and April sows bred to Protection C, the best young boar in the East. Write for further particulars stating wants.

H. M. Lyons & Sons, Spring Hill, Penna.



### BOARS AND SOWS

ready for service. The kind that pleases every body. Some choice fall pigs and a fine lot of choice poultry. Write me, stating what you want, and get my prices and terms.

L. M. OLMSTEAD,  
Shubert, Grove, Ill.

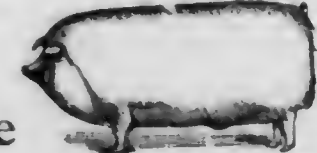
### Buttonwood Glen Farm

I have now on hand for sale a few very choice Chester White Sows, farrowed in March, also forty pigs, both sexes, farrowed in June and July. I have been breeding Chester White swine for a number of years, from the best stock that I could procure, and feel confident that the produce of my herd will give satisfaction to any favoring me with their order.

CHARLES T. FORREST,  
Brandywine Manor, Pa.

### DARKE COUNTY HERD

### Improved Chester White Swine



has for sale 6 males large enough for service at \$18; 6 young sows, 2 bred and 4 not bred, at \$18. Younger pigs ready to ship now, good ones. Remember it is our aim to please you.

C. E. DETLING, Ansonia, Ohio.

### BARGAINS FOR

30 DAYS in POLAND CHINA BOARS AND SOWS, with great growth and quality. The blood of chief We know, Hile Stretcher, Chief Te-cumseh, etc. Sows bred to gradsons of these boars \$12.00 to \$15.00 each. Foundation herds a specialty.

WM. M. BIGHAM & SONS,  
GETTYSBURG, PA.

### Improved Chester Whites

The business farmer's breed of swine. For sale on business principles. Young sows, bred to farrow in January. Also pigs three months old, shipped subject to approval. For reference write the First National Bank or any business in use here.

Robert A. Lambert, Reed City, Mich.

### FOR SALE

5 Good Yearling  
Shropshire Rams  
12 Ram Lambs

Prices to suit the quality.

Short Horn Durham Calves  
both sex, for sale.

Barred Plymouth Rock  
Chickens

Write for prices.

E. D. STOTLEMYER, Beaver Creek, Md.

### Fit to Head Your Herd!

TWO BOARS 1 April pig, weighs 275  
Don't delay. Write at once for prices,  
1 May pig, weighs 230  
they are bargains.

Sows Due to Farrow in March &  
good, well bred, and will please you. April are

L. H. MARTIN

ALEXANDRIA, Ohio

### Blooded Stock Brinting House STOCK PRINTING

Price - Cut in Two

500 Envelopes, 15¢ 500 Notebooks, 15¢ 15  
500 Cards, 15¢ 500 Shipping Tags, 15¢  
500 1-page Circulars, 15¢ 500 2-page Circulars, 15¢  
500 4-page Circulars, 15¢

Any (one) or all of the above in Black Blue Red, Green, Purple or Brown.

Our work is in a class and advertised itself. Nothing cheap, but the price. Fine cuts of stock for customers' use.

**SEND 50 CENTS** to us with this ad, and we will send you our celebrated **LA BELLA GUITAR** by express, C. O. D., subject to examination. It is a great beauty, perfect rosewood finish, very highly polished. Handsomely finished around sound hole and inside with pearl inlay, refinished bound top edge. Fingerboard accurately fretted with raised frets, inlaid pearl position dots, American made patent head, and finished plated tailpiece. A **REAL LA BELLA GUITAR**, powerful and sweet toned, furnished complete with an extra set of best quality steel strings and a valuable instruction book which teaches anyone how to play.

**EXAMINE THE GUITAR** at your express office and if found exactly as represented and the greatest bargain you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent **\$3.65** less 50¢, or \$3.15 and express charges and the complete outfit is yours. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded in full.

**SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFER.** With every order \$3.65 cash in full we will give a **Leitner's Fingerboard Chart**. It is an accurate guide, having all notes, sharps and flats in full view, and can be easily adjusted to any guitar without changing the instrument. With the use of the **Leitner's Fingerboard** anyone can learn to play without the aid of a teacher. Write for free musical instrument and piano and guitar catalogues. Everything at lowest wholesale prices. Address: **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO** (SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)



## The Farm Hog.

At this time it will often pay to keep the hogs in such condition that only a short time of feeding with a full fattening ration will be needed to properly finish for market. In this way a better opportunity is afforded of taking advantage of any raise in the market.

No more pigs should be wintered than is positively necessary. The breeding boar and sow and the last full pigs may be kept through the winter. So far as is possible all others should be fattened and marketed. It is worth while to commence in good season to push the growth of the growing pig in order to get all ready for market in good season.

It is only in exceptional cases that it is advisable to breed a sow to farrow litters in the middle of winter or the middle of summer, almost any other season is preferable to these and in a majority of cases it will be better to allow the sows to not farrow for a time rather than mate to bring litters at these times.

Under average conditions rather a better gain in fattening can be secured by confining hogs in a close pen when on full feed, but there is always an increased risk of loss by disease. On this account in a majority of cases better health and thrift can be maintained by giving the run of a good pasture and then feeding liberally.

As with all other animals, hogs thrive better if they can have something of a variety in their feed, and this may be done to advantage until they are finished for market. Mill feed, oats, barley, bran and oil meal can all be used to an advantage in making up variety, relying upon corn as the principal ration, especially toward the last.

It is detrimental to the vigor of the herd to depend upon young sows for breeders. A safe rule is to keep a sow that has proved herself to be a good breeder and a good mother as long as she proves to be such. It is of course necessary to bring in young sows to take the place of those that have passed their prime. In doing this the selection should be made from sows that have proved good breeders. A young sow should be reasonably well matured before breeding, should be bred to a boar that is two years old, at least, and should be bred to farrow after grass or clover has in a good start to grow in the spring. —Stepherd, in Farm and Home.

Late pigs will need extra care, if you save them. If the weather is cold when they are young, and do not leave the nest, they are liable to get the thumps. Exercise is the best preventative.

**\$1.98 BUYS A \$3.50 SUIT**

3,000 CELEBRATED "KEYWEAR" BOY'S SUIT SEAT AND KNEE, REGULAR \$3.50 BOYS' TWO-PIECE, KNEE PANTS SUITS AT \$1.98. A NEW SUIT FREE FOR ANY OF THESE SUITS WHICH DON'T GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR. SEND NO MONEY, on this ad. and send to us, state size of boy and say whether large or small forage and we will send you the suit by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to suits sold in your town for \$3.50, pay your express agent our special price, \$1.98, and express charges. THESE KNEE PANTS SUITS are for boys 4 to 15 years of age and are retailed everywhere at \$3.50. Made with BOYFRIEND SEAT AND KNEES, latest 1900 style as illustrated, made from a special heavy weight, wear-resisting, all-wool flannel-cashmere, neat, handsome pattern, fine Italian lining, genuine Graydon latrine, padding, staying and reinforcing, silk and linen vesting, fine tailor-made, through-out, a well-kept boy or parent would be proud of. FULL FREE CATALOGUE SENT FREE. Catalogue for boys 4 to 15 years, write for Sample Book, No. 106, contains fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order. Men's suits made to order from \$5.00 up. Size plus sent free on application. Address: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

## GERMICIDE,

THE GREAT GERM DESTROYER.....

The Most Important Scientific Discovery of the Century for the Cure of

## Catarrh

That stealthy and loathsome disease which slowly but surely saps the life tissues away, driving its deadly shafts into all parts of the system, will now be banished quickly and forever by the use of.

## GERMICIDE,

the new discovery of science. It is well known by the scientific world that Catarrh is a Germ Disease and that Germicide will give relief after the very first application. The Germ of Catarrh or Microbes, which are at all times in the air, find their way in to the mucus membrane and there multiply.

Germicide does its work quickly. There is no waiting, through weary weeks of doubt and uncertainty for results. The powerful, yet harmless Germicide begins its work at once. In forty-eight hours the benefits are apparent. It permeates the diseased tissues and by destroying the Germs of the disease, it soothes and at once begins its marvellous healing powers.

Testimonials are on file from leading and prominent persons, well-known throughout the country as to the wonderful curative powers of Germicide.

Mr. J. L. Johnson, of Akron, Ohio, says: "I was a sufferer from Nasal Catarrh for FIFTEEN YEARS. My hearing was almost entirely gone, my eyesight was impaired and bronchial tubes seriously affected. My nervous system finally gave way, and our family doctor had given up all hope that I could ever be restored to health. I tried everything that my friends could suggest without being benefited until I commenced the use of Germicide on the recommendation of a physician. In forty-eight hours after beginning treatment my head was clearer than it had been for a number of years, and now after three months, I am as sound and well as ever. Germicide is pleasant and harmless, and I believe will cure the very worst case of Catarrh. I speak of it to all my friends."

## Germicide Will Cure Catarrh

It does not matter how utterly hopeless your case may seem. If you have tried everything else, and failed to cure yourself of that terrible disease. Germicide will certainly cure you, as it has done thousands of others. The Germicide treatment is endorsed by leading physicians who have investigated its wonderful cures.

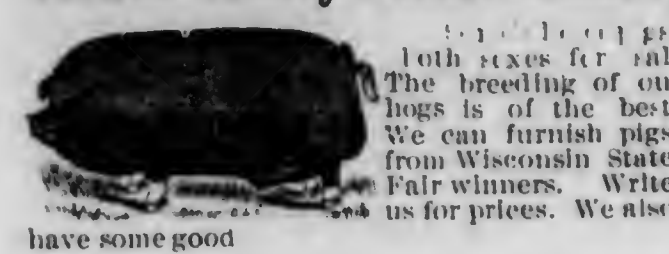
A sufficient amount of Germicide for one full month's treatment, which will cure all ordinary cases, will be sent upon receipt of \$1.00. Don't put this off, but order today.

## The Germicide Company

808 MAJESTIC BUILDING

Indianapolis Indiana.

## Vernon County Poland Chinas



BARRED PLP MOUTH ROCK COCK'LS.

and White Wyandotte Cockerels and Pullets for sale. Address

GRiffin Bros.

VIROQUA, WIS.

## Maple Lane Stock Farm

HAVE FOR SALE

PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITE SWINE

—ALL AGES—

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH

ROCK, WHITE WYANDOTTES,

SILVER S. HAMBURG.

Eggs in season, \$1.00 per setting.

Stock low, quality considered.

J. A. ROHRER & SONS, SMITHFIELD, PENNA.

## A Fine Catalogue.

We have received the Cyphers Poultry Manual and complete catalogue for 1900 entitled, "How to make money with Poultry and Incubators." We are impressed with its contents. Money has been spent with a liberal hand to fill it with reliable information covering all branches of the poultry industry, and to make it attractive by the use of the finest illustrations known to the art. Over six hundred dollars in cash was spent on this book in reading matter and illustrations intended solely for the information of the reader. The chief aim of the book has been to point the way to successful poultry keeping by both natural and artificial means, and in large and small numbers. The Cyphers Incubator Company, whose factory and home offices are located at Wayland, N. Y., have recently opened offices and salerooms at No. 323-25 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill., and No. 34 Merchants Row, Boston, Mass.

Since our last issue we have added nearly 1000 new subscribers to our list. We want you to help keep this record up. Send in your renewal promptly and also those of your friends.

**Save Half Your Feed**

by cooking the other half. Experienced feeders know that this problem works out to a surety. This is not the only gain in cooking feed however. **All cooked feed is digested** by the animal economy, and none of it passes through whole. Young things grow more rapidly and mature stock fatten more quickly on cooked feed.

**The ELECTRIC FEED COOKERS**

are undoubtedly the best for preparing the feed. Made from the best gray iron castings, lined with steel plates, with special galvanized steel rollers. Three styles, five sizes, 25 to 100 gals. capacity. We publish a **FREE BOOK ON FEED COOKING** which tells all about these and deals extensively with the subject of stock feeding. Send for it.

**ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 145, QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**

## SEND US ONE DOLLAR

Get this ad. out and send us a \$1.00, and we will send you this NEW IMPROVED PARLOR GEM ORGAN, by freight C. O. D., subject to examination. You can examine it at your nearest freight depot, and if you find it exactly as represented, the great value you ever saw and far better than organs advertised by others at more money, pay the freight agent **OUR PRICE \$35.50**, less the \$1.00 deposit, or \$34.50 and freight charges. **THE PARLOR GEM** is one of the most BEAUTIFUL AND SWEETEST TONED instruments ever made. From the illustration shown, which is engraved direct from a photograph you can form some idea of its beautiful appearance. Made from solid quarter sawed oak or walnut as desired, perforated key slip, full panel body, beautiful marquetry design panels and many other handsome decorations and ornaments, making it the VERY LATEST STYLE. **THE PARLOR GEM** is 6 feet high, 12 inches long, 23 inches wide and weighs 350 pounds. Contains 5 octaves, 11 stops, as follows: Diapason, Principal, Dulciana, Melodia, Celeste, Tremolo, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler, Diapason Forte and Vox Humana; 3 Draw Pipe Couplers, 1 Tone Swell, 1 Grand Organ Swell, 4 Sets of Orchestral Toned Resonatory Pipe Quality Reeds, 1 Set of 25 Pure Sweet Melodia Reeds, 1 Set of 25 Charmingly Brilliant Celeste Reeds, 1 Set of 24 Rich Mellow Smooth Diapason Reeds, 1 Set of Pleasing Soft Melodious Principal Reeds. **THE PARLOR GEM** action consists of the celebrated Jewell Reeds, which are only used in the highest grade instruments, fitted with Hammond Couplers and of the best rubber cloth, 5 pipe bellows stock and finest leather in valves. **THE PARLOR GEM** is furnished with a top it beveled plate French mirror, nickel plated pedal frames, and every modern improvement. We furnish free a handsome organ stool and the best organ instruction book published.

**GUARANTEED 25 YEARS.** With every PARLOR GEM ORGAN we issue a written binding 25 year guarantee, by the terms and conditions of which if any part gives out we repair it free of charge. Try it one month and we will refund your money if you are not perfectly satisfied. 50% of these organs will be sold at \$35.50. **ORDER AT ONCE. DON'T DELAY.** **OUR RELIABILITY IS ESTABLISHED** if you have not dealt with us ask your neighbor about us, write the publisher of this paper or Metropolitan National Bank, or City Nat. Bank, of Chicago; or German Exchange Bank, New York; or any railroad or express company in Chicago. We have a capital of over \$700,000.00, occupy entire one of the largest business blocks in Chicago, and employ nearly 2,000 people in our own building. **WE SELL ORGANS AT \$22.00 and up;** Pianos, \$115.00 and up; also everything in musical instruments at lowest wholesale prices. Write for free special organ, piano and musical instrument catalogue. Address: (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.) **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Fulton, Desplaines and Wayman Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.**



## The Wisconsin Short Course in Agriculture now in Session.—The Largest Enrollment Known in the History of the College.

The Short Course in Agriculture is now in session at Madison with an attendance of 249 students, 16 States besides Wisconsin being represented. The numbers are distributed as follows: Wisconsin, 189; Illinois, 36; Iowa, 8; Ohio, 2; New York, 2; Michigan, 2; Maryland, Vermont, Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Minnesota, California, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Indiana and Nebraska have one each.

The rate of increase in numbers have been very gratifying. In the past three years the attendance has grown from 90 to 249, and admittance to the course this year had to be refused to several on account of not having sufficient room.

The students are mature young men, who have had considerable experience in various agricultural lines before coming to the College. The majority of the young men return to their own or their parents' farms at the close of the term, but a goodly number accept positions on dairy, stock, or general farms in order to secure sufficient funds to carry them through the remainder of the course.

Dairymen, breeders of stock, horticulturists and general farmers have been quick to realize the importance of securing as helpers or managers, the young men from the College of Agriculture, consequently, since the close of the last term, March 5, no less than 200 calls have been received at the office for students who have taken the Short Course in Agriculture, 102 calls were filled, and with few exceptions, the young men secured, gave general satisfaction.

At the close of the present term, March 8, a considerable number of the students will wish to secure positions for the remainder of 8 months between the terms, or permanent jobs. Parties desiring such help will be put in communication with young men especially fitted for their lines of work by writing at once to R. A. Moore, Manager of Short Course, Madison, Wis.

The Ohio Farmer, Cleveland, Ohio writes us that they will furnish our readers with a few free sample copies of their paper. This is a special arrangement. Write them at once and mention Blooded Stock. It is one of the best farm papers in America and only 60 cts. a year. Attend to this at once.

## 100 PIGS GIVEN AWAY, 100

as Premiums.  
\$1500 in Cash and Other Prizes Will be Awarded Our Agents.

20 thoroughbred pigs with liberal cash sweepstake prizes to the largest clubs, awarded each month. Every month a contest of itself with a grand sweepstake prize at the close of the contest, May 1, 1900. We furnish thoroughbred pigs of any age and breed as premiums, these are furnished by 100 leading hog breeders of the United States and Canada. We get the tops for our agents. We can furnish the premium pig from some reliable breeder near you. Why pay cash for the breeding stock when by our improved plans you can work it out at \$2.10 to \$3.00 per day. Our paper is a 28 page monthly, devoted exclusively to hogs, sample copy and full particulars free. Address

WHINERY'S SWINE ADVOCATE,  
SALEM, OHIO.



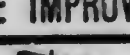


**FARMERS!** A NEW WAY TO  
SELL YOUR GRAIN.

100 TONS of additional grain sold at lowest prices in 24  
and new millwheats in plenty. We have saved  
farmers thousands of dollars. Why don't  
you try it? Address: 26, Full St. Chicago.

**H. H. CARR & CO.** 26 Board of Trade  
CHICAGO.

**THE IMPROVED**



**VICTOR**  
**INCUBATOR**

Hatches Chickens by Steam  
Absolutely self-regulating.  
The simplest, most reliable  
and cheapest first-class Hatchery  
in the market. Circulars free.

**GEO. ERTLE CO., Quincy, Ill.**

Cata-  
logue  
Apply

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.) CHICAGO.**  
(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable—Editor.)

16-page circular free. Book 15 cents. Address nearest office.  
**CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.**  
 BOSTON, MASS.      WAYLAND, N. Y.      CHICAGO, ILL.

address **SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. CHICAGO**

**Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.) Chicago**

16-page circular free. Book 15 cents. Address nearest office.  
**CYPHERS INCUBATOR CO.**  
 BOSTON, MASS.      WAYLAND, N. Y.      CHICAGO, ILL.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Sender 2101

State.



## The Strawberry Culturist....

Notwithstanding the fact that a very large number of people are readers of THE STRAWBERRY CULTURIST, there are many to whom the paper is not familiar. Ask for a sample copy—sent free to any address. The CULTURIST don't talk about everything, but confines its work to fruit culture and subjects that are kindred, such as soil treatment, plant diseases, etc.

### Fumigation.

The CULTURIST was one of the first papers in the country to take up the subject of fumigation, which has proved such business getters to the wideawake nurserymen who first prepared for it. Competition in fruit growing has become so sharp, that only the intelligent, wide awake growers are making money.

### What Kind of a Grower Are You?

The CULTURIST is edited by some of the ablest horticulturists of the country. We have a special department for the discussion of plant insects and diseases, edited by Prof. W. G. Johnson, State Entomologist of Maryland, who is a very interesting writer on these subjects. Subscription price, 50c per year. Published monthly.

**Perry & Hearn, Pub.,**

Salisbury, Md.

### WANTED!

We want agents in every section of the country to solicit orders for berry tickets. If you are interested send for terms to agents and samples. Our agents make money.

**EVERY FARMER and Stockman should have a copy of Beard's up-to-date Live Stock Manual. It is the handsomest and the most concise book of the kind published. It contains a vast deal of information that cannot be gotten anywhere else. It is handsomely illustrated and so arranged that you can find just what you want without hunting for it.**

### Farm, Furnace and Factory

Is the handsomest and one of the most popular illustrated farm and stock journals published. It is just what every progressive farm home needs, because it always gives the latest and best information about farming, stock raising, fruit growing and important household matters. The illustrations are of the best, made for it by special artists. It is printed on fine paper and is edited by brains, not scissors. If you have never seen a copy write for one and see how handsome it is. You can get a copy of Beard's Live Stock Manual and a six months subscription to Farm, Furnace and Factory both for 25 cents, if you send now. Address

**Farm, Furnace and Factory,**  
Roanoke, Va.

## Do You Want a Good Watch?

To every person sending to the New York Farmer, Port Jervis, N. Y., Five Yearly Subscriptions at one dollar each per year, that paper will send, postage paid, one of their premium watches.

This excellent watch is a stem winder and stem setter, open face, solid nickel case, highly jeweled movement and is guaranteed by the makers, one of the best known in the United States. We have carried one of these watches ourselves for the past eighteen months and know it to be a good time-keeper.

### The New York Farmer

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

is a practical farm paper, with no frills on, but adapted to the needs of the every-day farmer. Here's a specimen letter:

"Yes, we need more such papers as The Farmer, for we find The Farmer fearless and free from party domination and it is always studying our need and doing all in its power to promote our interests and defend our rights against monopolies and all manner of frauds."

TRUMAN HAYES, No. A. gyle, N. Y.

New York Farmer and Gleason's Horse Book for \$1.25

New York Farmer and a 50 cent Pruning Knife for \$1.25.

New York Farmer and N. Y. Weekly Tribune for \$1.25.

New York Farmer and Thrice-a-Week N. Y. World \$1.65.

Sent Five Weeks for a Dime. Sample Free.

### New York Farmer

Port Jervis, N. Y.

EVERYBODY WANTS

## The Live Stock JOURNAL.

To learn the science of Breeding, Feeding and Management. Established in 1863.

National circulation. Special departments for Draft and Coach horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Poultry and Dairy. No stock farmer can afford to do without it.

Subscription \$1 a year.

Write for free sample copy. Liberal Cash Commission to agents.

### The Live Stock JOURNAL.

152 50th Street,  
Chicago, Ill.

## Our Grange ..Homes..

is the only New England grange paper published.

It is edited by Patrons of Husbandry for Patrons of Husbandry.

The lecturer of the national grange is one of its editors.

It is endorsed and recommended by hundreds of leading members of the order.

In addition to its grange features you get a first-class women's interests publication, a first class agricultural paper, and a variety of miscellaneous reading.

\$1.50 per year; on trial three months for 25 cents.

**Whitaker Publishing Company**

Postoffice Box 1332,

BOSTON, Mass.

## Angora Goats

### The Oregon Agriculturist and Rural Northwest of Portland, Oregon.

Gives more information about Angora Goats than all other papers combined. Its subscribers includes nearly all the leading Angora Goat owners in the United States. The most prominent Angora breeders in the United States endorse it as follows:

J. S. HARRIS, Oakley, Idaho.—"I tell every one who writes to me for information about Angora Goats to subscribe for your paper."

C. P. BAILY, San Jose, Cal.—"Any true goat man cannot afford to be without your paper."

DR. J. R. STANDLEY, Platteville, Ill.—"Your paper comes regularly to my fire-side and is a most welcome guest."

Published Semi-Monthly. Subscription, 50 Cents per year. Sample copy free. Address

**OREGON AND RURAL AGRICULTURIST NORTHWEST**  
PORTLAND, OREGON.



**End of  
Volume**